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IN THIS ISSUE: ANNUAL PAY LEVELS FOR S.C. METRO AREAS

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

SEPTEMBER, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GAIN IN SEPTEMBER

SEASONAL ADVANCES BOOST NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DESPITE LOSSES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Seasonal advances in government pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count up 18,200 to 1,252,700. The return of personnel in the education sectors provided the impetus for the growth in nonfarm employment. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 51,000.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLLS INCREASE

The public sector employment level rose 21,500 to 246,900, reflecting major gains in the state and local sectors. This was the greatest over-the-month gain ever recorded in the government division. There were 19,100 jobs added to the local job count, while state government experienced a 3,000 upturn. The increase was caused by the return of faculty and nonfaculty staff members to payroll listings. Also having some effect was the new state education act which produced higher funding and staffing. The federal employment level dropped 600 to 36,800.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SLIDES DOWNWARD

The number of jobs in private industry fell 3,300, as all industry divisions, except services, lost positions in September. The majority of the drop was found in construction, where 1,000 workers were displaced from their jobs. Construction workers saw reductions in employment in all industry groups. The largest drop was reported in special trade contracting, where some 600 jobs were lost. Negative employment trends were also found in finance, insurance, and real estate, as seasonal downturn's in banking and real estate more than offset gains elsewhere in the sector. In comparison with year-ago levels, jobs in finance, insurance and real estate increased 1,100. The third largest decline over the month was centered in retail trade, which caused an 800 skid in trade employment. Because of seasonal reductions in eating and drinking places; general merchandise stores; and apparel and accessory stores

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the retail trade employment total was lowered to 202,300. Mixed trends among industry groups in wholesale trade caused its employment level to remain constant at 52,800 from August to September. The number of persons employed in transportation and public utilities realized a 400 drop in employment over the month, but remained 2,000 above year-ago levels. Job losses in electric, gas, and sanitary services accounted for 50% of the decline in transportation and public utilities.

Manufacturing was the final industry division to report employment dips in September. Employees in manufacturing saw a 200 decline in jobs. Compared to a year earlier, manufacturing jobs rose 5,900 from 368,100. All of the decline was centered in nondurable goods, which experienced a 1,200 drop in employment. Approximately 42% of the decline was posted in textile mill products, as layoffs continued to dominate. Textile employment of 111,600 matched the record low set in June, 1982. The largest drop in textile mill jobs was reported in cotton, weaving mills (-300); followed by a 200 decline in knitting mills. Other significant job losses were reported in rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (-300); paper and allied products (-200); and apparel and other textile products (-200). Consumer demand caused a surge of 1,000 jobs in the hard-good industry. Durable-good employment increased to 123,000, an 8,300 advance above September, 1983. Expanding business activity in special industry machinery and metalworking machinery caused a 700 job upturn in machinery, except electrical. Diversified trends among industry groups in service employment caused employment to remain constant, at 193,100, from August to September. Compared to a year earlier, employment rose 12,900 in services.

OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK PROMISING

Employment gains in educational institutions, in both the public and private sectors, should boost total nonfarm employment upward in October. Notable employment advances are expected to materalize in the public sector. Students returning to jobs which are federally funded should push service employment up in October, in spite of cutbacks in seasonally influenced industry groups. Other private industry divisions are expected to experience employment losses as a result of layoffs, plant closings, and seasonal downturns.

ASONALLY AFFECTED FEMALE EMPLOYMENT ADVANCES

nfarm wage and salary female employment, increasing 15,000, rose to 569,600 during Septem- r. Cyclical growth in government education offset the loss of 700 workers in the private ctor.

e number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 15,700, accele- ted to 138,600. The return of 16,200 women in educational jobs for the beginning of e school year produced the positive movement in government. On the negative side, small creases were noted in federal government (-100); state government other than education 200); and local government outside of schools (-200).

the private sector, all major divisions except services reported declines. Educational rvices offset seasonal cutbacks in the tourist industry, allowing services to gain 600 rkers. Finance, insurance, and real estate posted the greatest decline, losing 600. olesale and retail trade, with seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, re- ved 400 females from the ranks of the employed. Construction; manufacturing; and trans- rtation and public utilities recorded minute losses of 100 each.

e number of women employed in South Carolina rose 28,000 over the comparable year-ago riod. All major divisions experienced growth during the year. Services reported the rgest expansion (+6,800), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+5,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS AGAIN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged down to 6.4% in September following a sharp drop the previous month. This represents 94,900 jobless individuals, a decline of 3,100 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment is attributed to the restaffing of state and local schools for the fall semester. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in September.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

September, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,478,600	1,493,500	1,479,500	1,471,900	1,484,500	1,472,800
Total Employment	1,383,700	1,395,500	1,354,700	1,371,300	1,385,200	1,342,300
Total Unemployment	94,900	98,000	124,800	100,600	99,300	130,500
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.6	8.4	6.8	6.7	8.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	181,460	182,870	177,680	205,440	205,590	201,920
Total Employment	172,050	173,630	163,660	196,550	196,680	189,920
Total Unemployment	9,410	9,240	14,020	8,890	8,910	12,000
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	7.9	4.3	4.3	5.9

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	287,050	286,460	287,890
Total Employment	271,310	270,530	266,050
Total Unemployment	15,740	15,930	21,840
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.6	7.6

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural work force expanded by 1,200 workers in September, due to an upward seasonal trend in government. The growth in government employment (+1,800) was centered in the local division, where 2,300 staff members resumed their jobs. In September, the federal and state employment job counts were lowered 400 and 100, respectively. The private sector employment total dropped 600, as all major industries reported dips in employment, except services; and transportation and public utilities. Employment losses of 200 each were posted in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. Another negative employment trend was recorded in the trade industry (-100), which experienced a seasonal downturn in the retail sector. Manufacturing employment moved down 100 to 20,200 in September. Those industries showing no change in jobs from one month earlier, were transportation and public utilities, and services.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 3,600 to 195,600 over the month. Both private and public industries shared in the upturn. The majority of the advance occurred in government, where 2,600 positions were added in September. Seasonal job increases in the state sector accounted for 72% of the upturn. The number of positions in the local government sector moved up 700 to 18,400, while the federal employment count dropped 100 to 7,900. For the second consecutive month, private sector employment continued to advance, as some 1,000 persons were placed in full-or part-time positions. The primary source for the upturn was found in services (+1,000), where seasonal industries caused the employment level to reach 33,100. Manufacturing recorded the second largest increase, as the work force advanced 200 to 27,100. The job counts in trade, and transportation and public utilities experienced slight growth of 100 jobs each from one month earlier. On the negative side, employment drops were posted in finance, insurance and real estate (-300); and construction (-100).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Seasonal influences in September produced an increase in nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area. The nonagricultural workforce expanded 5,300 over the month to a level of 268,000. The reopening of schools led a surge in local government which grew by 2,800 workers. One thousand jobs were added to state payrolls while federal employment was unchanged over the month. The back-to-school activity also had a spillover effect in services and trade as the former put 1,100 new employees to work, while 600 additional workers were welcomed into the latter industry. Manufacturing was the only other industry to register workforce expansion in September, rising 100 from the 99,200 of August. The counts of jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate; mining; and transportation and public utilities were unchanged during the month. The lone employment decline was felt in construction where 500 building-trade workers were separated from jobs.

MODERATION DESCRIBES ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

The nation's unemployment rate dipped slightly to 7.4% during September, down from 7.5%, indicating that the once-buoyant recovery is continuing but has slowed to a moderate pace of expansion.

The most disturbing note sounded by the September data came in the number of manufacturing jobs, which fell by 125,000 in the first decline since the depths of th recession in 1982. Employment dropped in the auto, metal, and machinery industries. Manufacturing companies usually are the first to feel the impact of a coming business recession, but September's decline would not be considered a serious threat to the recovery unless the trend continues for several months.

In addition to the unemployed, 1.2 million "discouraged" persons have stopped looking for work. Another 5.5 million Americans are working part-time but would like to have a full-time job.

Industrial production declined a sharp 0.6% in September, breaking a string of 21 consecutive monthly advances, but one-half of the downturn was attributed to the auto strike. It marked the first production setback since a similar 0.6% drop in November, 1982, the nadir of the last recession. Since then, output has advanced steadily, with monthly gains as high as 2.3%.

Retail sales increased 1.6% over the month after two months of contraction. The overall rise was the strongest since April's 3.5% gain and follows bleak data for the previous two months--a 1.7% decrease in July and a 0.6% slip in August.

A 1.3% upturn in auto sales pushed durable-good sales up 0.6%, while sales of nondurables strengthened by 2.1%. Clothing stores did particularly well with back-to-school sales, reporting a 5.2% increase. That was the biggest gain in clothing stores in 12 years. Amid a slight easing of high mortgage rates, housing starts rebounded 8.9% in September, following a 12.3% decline in August. Although this home-building rate was still 26% below February's pace, it was a sign that falling interest rates have had a positive effect on the market and that sales may pick up again.

Starts of apartments were up 9.9% in September, compared with an 8.3% gain in starts of single-family homes. Some feel that high home prices and high mortgage rates will continue to dull the enthusiasm of potential homebuyers and leave the housing sector essentially flat for the balance of the year.

The nation's personal income climbed a healthy 0.9% in September and, in a significant turnaround, consumers started spending again in a big way-up 1.4%--after a lifeless summer. Factory incomes suffered over the month, as job losses offset small increases in the number of hours worked in factories and the amount paid per hour.

FACTORY PAYROLLS UNCHANGED

After three consecutive monthly increases, hourly earnings were unchanged in September (from August) at $7.31. This earnings figure was produced by a slight rise in nondurable payrolls coupled with a minor dip in hard-good wages.

The downward trend in durables was primarily the result of less premiums, although an expanded workforce also contributed. Hourly earnings dropped to $7.37 from $7.39 in August.

Soft-good workers saw their wages edge up to $7.28 per hour in September from $7.27 the month before.

Weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing increased about $3.00 during September, going to $298.25. Wages in hard goods slipped less than $2.00, while nondurable workers earned almost $5.00 more over the month.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.31	$ 7.31	$ 7.08	$ 8.95	$ 8.65	$ 8.60
Average Weekly Earnings	$298.25	$295.32	$291.70	$384.85	$369.36	$371.52
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.56	$ 95.17	$ 96.97	$123.31	$119.03	$123.51

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.26	$ 7.14	$ 6.94	$ 7.12	$ 7.16	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$294.03	$290.60	$282.46	$286.22	$287.12	$276.60
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.21	$ 93.65	$93.77	$ 91.71	$ 92.53	$ 92.00

PREMIUM HOURS UNCHANGED IN SEPTEMBER

The number of overtime hours worked by South Carolina's manufacturing production employees was unchanged at 3.5 hours from one month earlier. This figure was 0.1 less than the comparable figure of September, 1983. Overtime in nondurable goods rose 0.2 hour offsetting a similar decline in the hard-good industry.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.6
Durable Goods	3.7	3.9	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.2	3.7

SEASONAL GROWTH NOTED IN FACTORY WORKWEEK

Production workers in South Carolina's factories realized a longer workweek in September thanks to seasonal upturns in certain nondurable factories. The hard-good workweek actually slipped a bit during the month.

Average weekly hours for workers in soft goods rose 0.6 to 40.3 in September as back-to-school activities triggered production workers increases among several groups. Food and kindred products added 3.0 hours over the month and spearheaded the growth of the sector. A surge of 2.4 hours by producers of women's and misses' outerwear boosted the workweek in apparel and other textile products to 38.3, a 1.1 hour advance for September. Paper and allied products also registered a longer workweek over the month.

The hard-good sector lost 0.1 hour during September as a result of a general decline in overtime. The workweek still exceeded 40 hours for the month, falling only to 41.9.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed 0.7 point to 107.1 in September. The advance was caused by a 0.4 hour increase in average weekly hours. The September index was 1.9 points greater than the year-ago figure of 105.2

NOTE: Productivity index was formerly called Manhour Index.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

September, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	106.4	105.2
Durable Good Productivity Index	141.7	141.6	128.0
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.8	94.9	97.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.4	69.7	72.0
Apparel Productivity Index	105.6	103.4	105.8

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Rockwell International	York	50	This expansion is due to the closing of a Rockwell plant in Michigan last month. They will hire local workers.
Ramada Hotel	Columbia	Unknown	This new 200 room hotel will be located at interstate 77 and Two Notch Road in Columbia. It should be completed by spring, 1985.

1983 ANNUAL PAY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN AREAS

Average annual pay for workers in South Carolina's metropolitan areas rose 5.8% in 1983 compared with the 5.0% increase for all 315 metropolitan areas nationally. Of the five metropolitan areas located totally in South Carolina, the highest average wages were found in Greenville-Spartanburg ($15,367) followed by Columbia ($15,157), Charleston ($15,069), Florence ($14,102), and Anderson ($14,046). For the remaining two metro areas which were geographically connected with other states, pay levels were much more substantial. Workers in Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C. averaged $16,171 while the comparable figure for Augusta, Ga.-S.C. was $15,908. None of the seven areas ranked in the top 100 metrpolitan areas in annual pay. The best ranking was attributable to the Charlotte area which ranked 168th. On a more positive note, examination of over-the-year percentage wage increases revealed that four of South Carolina's metro areas broke into that top 100 listing. Augusta's 7.3% gain between 1982 and 1983 ranked 19th among all 315 metropolitan areas, Charlotte's 6.6% rise in pay placed 31st, Columbia's upturn of 6.2% was 52nd, and Anderson's 5.6% ranked 91st in the country.

Elsewhere in the United States, Anchorage, Alaska had the highest average annual pay among all metropolitan areas in 1983 at $27,570. Second and third were Flint, Michigan ($23,271) and San Jose, California ($22,288), respectively. On the low end of the scale, Jacksonville, North Carolina recorded the least annual pay figure at $11,654 followed by McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas ($11,756), and Naples, Florida ($12,380). The largest single pay increase over the year occurred in Kokomo, Indiana where the average worker's wages rose 13.1%. In the same time period, there were eight metropolitan areas whose average pay declined with the biggest drop in Beaver County, Pennsylvania (-3.5%).

All annual pay figures are derived from workers covered under the Unemployment Insurance System. Data are based on quarterly reports received from employers through state employment security agencies. National data are produced through the U.S Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Carolina's Metropolitan Area Annual Pay Levels
1982-1983

	Average Annual Pay			Ranking	
Area	1982	1983	Percent Change	By Level Of 1983 Annual Pay	By Annual Percentage Change
Anderson, S.C.	$13,306	$14,046	+5.6%	290	91
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	$14,830	$15,908	+7.3%	187	19
Charleston, S.C.	$14,377	$15,069	+4.8%	245	156
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	$15,176	$16,171	+6.6%	168	31
Columbia, S.C.	$14,268	$15,157	+6.2%	239	52
Florence, S.C.	$13,477	$14,102	+4.6%	287	166
Greenville-Spartanburg, S.C.	$14,594	$15,367	+5.3%	227	118
U.S. Average	$17,322	$18,183	+5.0%	---	---

EMPHASIS ON VETERAN SERVICES DURING NOVEMBER

November is a month in which Americans pay special attention to the veterans who have served our country. Veterans are recognized nationally on Veterans Day, November 11. This year, the national Job Service system will be placing special emphasis on services for veterans, beginning in November. The Veterans Job Training (VJT) program, administered through Job Service, will be emphasized during a special "PUSH" program in November and December. Also, a special initiative, "Jobs for Veterans", will begin November 11 and run through March 31, 1985.

The Job Service system is a valuable resource for unemployed veterans and the goals of these special efforts beginning in November are to place even more unemployed veterans and to increase the public's awareness of the important role of Job Service in the community. The following tables provide highlights of the veteran population in South Carolina and services provided to veterans by the state's Job Service local offices.

SOUTH CAROLINA VETERAN POPULATION
March 31, 1984

	STATE TOTAL	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total Veterans in S.C.	351,000	100.0
Post-Vietnam Era	27,000	7.7
Vietnam Era 1/	100,000	28.6
Korean Conflict 2/	52,000	14.9
World War II 3/	127,000	36.3
World War I	2,000	0.6
Other Veterans	43,000	12.3

1/ Veterans of Vietnam era with no service in Korean Conflict.
2/ Veterans of Korean Conflict with no service in World War II.
3/ Includes veterans who served in both World War II and Korean Conflict.
SOURCE: Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.

VETERAN APPLICANTS SERVED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
(July 1-September 30, 1984)

	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Veterans Applicants Available	23,098	100.0
Referred to Jobs	7,991	34.6
Placed in Jobs	2,823	12.2
Job Development Contacts	4,777	20.7
Counseled	1,043	4.5
Tested	827	3.5
Enrolled in Training	141	0.6

SOURCE: Table 91, Employment Security Automated Reporting System; S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

For more information about services provided to veterans in the state by Job Service, contact the South Carolina Employment Security Commission at (803) 758-2706.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Office Manager	12	Research Technician	99	15	X		$ 14,000		X	Conway
Programer, Business	12	Assistant Manager	15	16	X		$ 20,000	X		Greenwood
Design Drafter	99	Supervisor, Drafting Department	96	12	X		$ 22,880	X		Marion
Counselor	96	School Administration	96	16	X		$ 16,500		X	Walterboro
Quality Control Supervisor	45	None	N/A	16	X		$ 18,000		X	Spartanburg
Fire Safety Inspector	72	None	N/A	15	X		$ 18,000	X		Georgetown
Engineering Technician	48	None	N/A	14	X		$ 25,000	X		Newberry
X-Ray Technologist	48	None	N/A	15	X		$ 18,000	X		Florence
Maintenance Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 25,000		X	Rock Hill
Administrative Assistant	07	None	N/A	16	X		$ 12,000	X		Union
Secretary	10	None	N/A	15	X	X	$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Forester	78	Artillery	30	17	X		$ 17,000	X		Seneca
Medical Equipment Sales	24	Insurance Sales	24	18	X		$ 12,000		X	Columbia

*There are currently more than 96,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience - "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1252.7	1234.5	1201.7	+ 18.2	+ 51.0
Total Private	1005.8	1009.1	972.1	- 3.3	+ 33.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	71.7	72.7	71.3	- 1.0	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.1	12.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.4	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	31.4	32.0	31.3	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.5	8.7	8.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.0	374.2	368.1	- 0.2	+ 5.9
Durable Goods	123.0	122.0	114.7	+ 1.0	+ 8.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	252.2	253.4	- 1.2	- 2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	57.2	54.8	- 0.4	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.0	15.1	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.9	16.5	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.1	12.2	11.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	255.1	255.9	243.8	- 0.8	+ 11.3
Wholesale Trade	52.8	52.8	50.3	0.0	+ 2.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.6	29.5	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.2	14.2	12.2	0.0	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.2	23.3	22.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	6.9	6.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Retail Trade	202.3	203.1	193.5	- 0.8	+ 8.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.0	27.1	24.9	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Department Stores	19.9	20.0	18.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	37.1	37.1	35.9	0.0	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	35.2	35.2	34.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.3	54.2	52.2	- 0.9	+ 1.1
Banking	14.8	15.4	15.2	- 0.6	- 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	15.3	15.1	- 0.6	- 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	8.3	8.4	- 0.4	- 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.8	5.7	- 0.1	0.0
Services	193.1	193.1	180.2	0.0	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.2	21.3	17.9	- 1.1	+ 2.3
Health Services	43.8	43.6	41.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Hospitals	16.6	16.5	15.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Educational Services	16.4	13.5	14.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.6	7.5	6.8	+ 1.1	+ 1.8
Total Government	246.9	225.4	229.6	+ 21.5	+ 17.3
Total Federal Government	36.8	37.4	36.7	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Total State Government	73.9	70.9	70.5	+ 3.0	+ 3.4
State Education	30.4	27.0	27.7	+ 3.4	+ 2.7
Other State Government	43.5	43.9	42.8	- 0.4	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	136.2	117.1	122.4	+ 19.1	+ 13.8
Local Education	83.3	63.8	69.4	+ 19.5	+ 13.9
Other Local Government	52.9	53.3	53.0	- 0.4	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	August 1984	September 1983
Manufacturing	374.0	374.2	368.1	- 0.2	+ 5.9
Durable Goods	123.0	122.0	114.7	+ 1.0	+ 8.3
Lumber and Wood Products	14.1	14.2	14.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.6	3.7	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.4	10.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.2	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.3	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	2.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	30.2	28.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.8
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.3	4.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	6.9	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.3	6.3	5.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.0	21.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	2.8	- 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.9	10.4	8.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.7	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	251.0	252.2	253.4	- 1.2	- 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Meat Products	4.2	4.1	4.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September. 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Textile Mill Products	111.6	112.1	114.6	- 0.5	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.0	33.3	33.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.1	32.1	33.6	0.0	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	9.0	8.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.2	16.2	0.0	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.3	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.2	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.7	10.5	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.5	46.7	47.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.5	10.7	10.1	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.8	8.1	7.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.9	16.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.2	6.4	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.4	2.3	- 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.1	7.1	7.5	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.1	7.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.9	14.3	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	9.3	9.2	8.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.1	4.0	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.4	33.0	0.0	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.6	17.7	- 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.4	18.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.2	2.1	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.9	8.5	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1248.0	1244.1	1196.9	+ 3.9	+ 51.1
Total Private	995.2	995.3	961.9	- 0.1	+ 33.3
Construction	70.5	70.6	70.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	370.3	372.1	364.5	- 1.8	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	122.0	121.4	113.8	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	14.0	14.1	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.3	10.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.2	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.3	14.2	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.1	27.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.3	6.9	7.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.3	23.9	21.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.0
Nondurable Goods	248.3	250.7	250.7	- 2.4	- 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.7	14.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	110.6	112.6	113.6	- 2.0	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.8	33.9	33.3	- 1.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.4	31.8	32.9	- 0.4	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.3	16.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.6	10.4	0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.9	46.5	46.6	- 0.6	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.5	9.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.8	16.5	- 0.3	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.0	7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.9	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.2	9.1	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.3	32.9	0.0	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.6	17.6	- 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From: August 1984	Net Change From: September 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.9	54.6	- 0.3	+ 2.0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.9	13.7	- 0.3	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.7	16.5	0.0	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	250.6	249.4	239.5	+ 1.2	+ 11.1
Wholesale Trade	52.3	51.9	49.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Retail Trade	198.3	197.5	189.7	+ 0.8	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.3	25.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Food Stores	36.3	36.2	35.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	53.0	51.7	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	192.6	191.5	179.7	+ 1.1	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.9	18.6	16.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Educational Services	17.3	17.8	15.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Total Government	252.8	248.8	235.0	+ 4.0	+ 17.8
Total Federal Government	37.5	37.5	37.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	74.0	76.2	70.6	- 2.2	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	141.3	135.1	127.0	+ 6.2	+ 14.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	268.0	262.7	264.5	195.6	192.0	190.4
Construction	16.2	16.7	16.7	12.0	12.1	12.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.6	8.0	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.3	99.2	98.6	27.1	26.9	26.0
Durable Goods	29.6	29.3	28.8	12.9	12.7	12.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.6	4.7	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.5	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.7	69.9	69.8	14.2	14.2	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.4	34.7	34.0	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	12.1	11.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.2	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.1	10.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	6.0	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.8	4.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.7	8.8	8.7	9.4
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.2	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.9	55.3	54.2	41.6	41.5	39.7
Wholesale Trade	13.7	13.7	14.1	11.4	11.3	11.1
Retail Trade	42.2	41.6	40.1	30.2	30.2	28.6
General Merchandise Stores	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.4	4.0
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8	10.8	10.6	15.0	15.3	15.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.8	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	40.8	39.5	39.2	33.1	32.1	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.4	7.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.4	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.2	31.4	35.3	57.7	55.1	55.5
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.9	8.0	7.6
Total State Government	8.8	7.8	9.0	31.4	29.4	29.8
Total Local Government	24.6	21.8	24.5	18.4	17.7	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.2	160.0	154.3	39.2	39.6	39.8
Construction	10.5	10.7	10.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	20.2	20.3	19.0	12.1	12.3	13.0
Durable Goods	10.7	10.8	9.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	2.0	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.2	10.4	11.0
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.8	8.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39.0	39.1	36.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.2	7.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.8	31.9	29.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	8.0	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.8	27.8	27.0	6.4	6.6	6.4
Total Government	47.0	45.2	45.6	5.4	5.3	5.4
Total Federal Government	18.7	19.1	18.0	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.5	11.6	12.1	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	14.5	15.5	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.5	47.9	44.0	44.0	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.4	21.7	21.9	13.7	13.9	13.5
Durable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.5	16.8	17.5	8.9	9.1	8.8
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.7	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.6
Total Government	7.0	6.6	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1984

Industry	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	Net Change From August 1984	Net Change From September 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	569.6	554.6	541.6	+ 15.0	+ 28.0
Total Private	431.0	431.7	415.0	- 0.7	+ 16.0
Construction	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	153.4	153.5	151.0	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Durable Goods	39.9	39.3	36.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.4	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.0	13.7	12.0	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	113.5	114.2	114.8	- 0.7	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.9	48.2	48.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	14.0	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.4	14.6	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.9	40.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.6	9.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.6	13.9	14.5	- 0.3	- 0.9
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.2	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.9	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	7.0	6.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.3	12.4	12.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	119.0	119.4	113.3	- 0.4	+ 5.7
Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.2	12.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	105.8	106.2	100.7	- 0.4	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.7	19.8	18.2	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Food Stores	17.0	16.9	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.5	33.1	31.7	- 0.6	+ 0.8
Banking	11.0	11.5	11.2	- 0.5	- 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.7	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	108.2	107.6	101.4	+ 0.6	+ 6.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.6	13.2	11.1	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Health Services	36.0	35.9	34.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	9.5	7.7	8.7	+ 1.8	+ 0.8
Total Government	138.6	122.9	126.6	+ 15.7	+ 12.0
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.4	11.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	39.7	38.2	38.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.7
State Education	14.9	13.2	13.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.3
Other State Government	24.8	25.0	24.4	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	87.6	73.3	77.4	+ 14.3	+ 10.2
Local Education	61.7	47.2	51.4	+ 14.5	+ 10.3
Other Local Government	25.9	26.1	26.0	- 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
MANUFACTURING	289.1	289.9	285.9	298.25	295.32	291.70	40.8	40.4	41.2	7.31	7.31	7.08
DURABLE GOODS	91.7	91.4	86.1	308.80	310.38	293.82	41.9	42.0	41.5	7.37	7.39	7.08
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.8	10.8	302.40	301.42	274.34	44.8	45.6	44.9	6.75	6.61	6.11
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.4	4.4	271.88	259.56	239.98	41.7	41.2	40.4	6.52	6.30	5.94
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.5	8.3	370.64	363.24	371.45	42.7	41.8	43.7	8.68	8.69	8.50
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.1	11.3	284.42	292.40	273.32	40.4	41.3	39.9	7.04	7.08	6.85
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.1	20.7	19.4	333.68	339.95	310.70	43.0	42.6	42.1	7.76	7.98	7.38
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	4.7	4.8	296.12	289.67	282.00	40.9	40.4	40.0	7.24	7.17	7.05
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.1	17.9	15.9	259.94	263.31	254.64	40.3	40.2	40.1	6.45	6.55	6.35
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	294.88	299.92	269.18	38.0	38.8	40.6	7.76	7.73	6.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	197.4	198.5	199.8	293.38	288.62	288.52	40.3	39.7	41.1	7.28	7.27	7.02
Food and Kindred Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	270.07	252.75	242.76	43.7	40.7	40.8	6.18	6.21	5.95
Textile Mill Products	96.7	97.1	99.4	269.17	269.17	263.49	39.7	39.7	40.6	6.78	6.78	6.49
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.7	30.0	30.1	273.20	273.88	264.62	40.0	40.1	40.9	6.83	6.83	6.47
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.2	28.2	29.5	273.47	273.78	265.78	38.9	39.0	39.2	7.03	7.02	6.78
Knitting Mills	7.8	8.0	7.5	243.92	234.36	241.78	37.7	37.2	40.5	6.47	6.30	5.97
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.3	12.3	13.3	292.54	287.83	275.78	40.8	39.7	41.1	7.17	7.25	6.71
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	273.06	286.21	276.92	41.0	41.6	43.0	6.66	6.88	6.44
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.9	231.45	239.72	247.10	39.7	40.7	42.9	5.83	5.89	5.76
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.5	38.8	39.0	187.29	181.16	188.18	38.3	37.2	39.7	4.89	4.87	4.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.6	9.1	188.07	184.47	175.12	39.1	39.0	37.5	4.81	4.73	4.67
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	13.1	13.7	160.95	156.05	163.67	37.0	34.6	37.8	4.35	4.51	4.33
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	500.96	483.36	475.89	43.6	42.4	43.5	11.49	11.40	10.94
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	5.1	311.54	313.74	285.14	42.1	42.0	38.9	7.40	7.47	7.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.9	21.0	21.4	449.28	444.39	448.42	41.6	41.3	43.2	10.80	10.76	10.38

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	14.9	15.0	14.0	384.85	369.36	371.52	43.0	42.7	43.2	8.95	8.65	8.60
Durable Goods	8.0	8.1	7.4	379.75	366.08	351.65	43.4	44.0	43.2	8.75	8.32	8.14
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.9	6.6	389.66	373.76	397.38	42.4	41.3	43.1	9.19	9.05	9.22

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1984	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.4	18.8	294.03	290.60	282.46	40.5	40.7	40.7	7.26	7.14	6.94
Durable Goods	9.2	9.0	8.7	286.34	280.38	278.94	40.5	40.4	40.9	7.07	6.94	6.82
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	288.84	280.80	274.72	41.8	41.6	42.2	6.91	6.75	6.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	299.15	303.71	282.30	38.7	39.7	40.1	7.73	7.65	7.04
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.2	300.51	298.98	285.12	40.5	40.9	40.5	7.42	7.31	7.04
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	256.20	280.48	233.62	37.9	41.8	37.5	6.76	6.71	6.23
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	171.67	171.39	171.02	37.4	36.7	36.7	4.59	4.67	4.66

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983	September 1984	August 1984	September 1983
All Manufacturing	74.6	74.8	74.3	286.22	287.12	276.60	40.2	40.1	41.1	7.12	7.16	6.73
Durable Goods	21.5	21.6	20.9	303.48	308.34	278.92	40.9	41.5	40.6	7.42	7.43	6.87
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.8	8.2	344.00	334.32	293.44	43.0	42.0	39.6	8.00	7.96	7.41
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.3	53.4	279.30	278.48	275.47	39.9	39.5	41.3	7.00	7.05	6.67
Textile Mill Products	29.9	30.1	29.6	287.16	276.69	272.06	41.2	40.1	41.6	6.97	6.90	6.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.9	10.1	282.17	279.16	265.51	40.6	40.4	41.1	6.95	6.91	6.46
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.6	285.20	282.49	284.76	40.0	39.9	42.0	7.13	7.08	6.78
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	257.31	223.45	236.36	37.4	35.3	38.0	6.88	6.33	6.22
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	3.0	247.76	251.94	256.00	38.0	38.7	40.7	6.52	6.51	6.29
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.2	8.3	8.7	159.71	163.74	178.26	36.8	34.4	38.5	4.34	4.76	4.63
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.2	159.84	156.90	162.99	34.9	35.1	36.3	4.58	4.47	4.49
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.6	364.37	369.70	343.21	41.5	42.3	41.4	8.78	8.74	8.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
September, 1984

	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
COUNTIES	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,530	6,600	6,620	3,780	3,820	3,790	2,750	2,780	2,830
AIKEN---------	38,500	38,200	37,600	19,100	19,100	18,400	19,400	19,100	19,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,750	2,840	1,160	1,160	1,140	1,680	1,590	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,640	47,540	47,910	21,390	21,740	21,880	26,250	25,800	26,030
BAMBERG-------	4,550	4,440	4,580	1,860	1,840	1,880	2,690	2,600	2,700
BARNWELL------	6,950	6,870	7,080	3,120	3,120	3,150	3,830	3,750	3,930
BEAUFORT------	25,070	25,100	23,890	990	960	1,090	24,080	24,140	22,800
BERKELEY------	21,000	20,200	19,600	5,800	5,800	5,800	15,200	14,400	13,800
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,800	3,800	2,110	2,140	2,160	1,610	1,660	1,640
CHARLESTON----	127,300	127,200	123,000	10,800	10,900	10,200	116,500	116,300	112,800
CHEROKEE------	15,450	15,230	14,950	7,920	7,900	7,560	7,530	7,330	7,390
CHESTER-------	11,290	11,000	11,670	5,870	5,550	6,320	5,420	5,450	5,350
CHESTERFIELD--	11,890	11,500	11,890	6,700	6,800	6,600	5,190	4,700	5,290
CLARENDON-----	6,290	6,240	6,230	1,760	1,740	1,720	4,530	4,500	4,510
COLLETON------	8,760	8,850	8,620	2,630	2,660	2,540	6,130	6,190	6,080
DARLINGTON----	19,560	19,140	19,360	8,320	7,790	8,120	11,240	11,350	11,240
DILLON--------	8,700	8,670	8,740	3,590	3,590	3,620	5,110	5,080	5,120
DORCHESTER----	12,900	12,600	11,700	3,600	3,600	3,000	9,300	9,000	8,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,250	4,210	4,200	2,070	2,060	2,020	2,180	2,150	2,180
FAIRFIELD-----	6,270	6,070	6,060	2,470	2,400	2,290	3,800	3,670	3,770
FLORENCE------	43,890	43,970	43,540	13,630	13,900	13,460	30,260	30,070	30,080
GEORGETOWN----	15,910	15,830	16,070	4,030	3,980	4,050	11,880	11,850	12,020
GREENVILLE----	149,600	147,300	149,200	48,900	49,100	49,800	100,700	98,200	99,400
GREENWOOD-----	27,070	27,100	26,680	13,040	13,020	12,690	14,030	14,080	13,990
HAMPTON-------	5,090	5,040	4,980	1,920	1,930	1,790	3,170	3,110	3,190
HORRY---------	51,910	52,970	49,010	7,460	7,520	7,020	44,450	45,450	41,990
JASPER--------	3,140	3,090	3,170	190	190	190	2,950	2,900	2,980
KERSHAW-------	14,320	13,870	14,560	7,180	6,870	7,420	7,140	7,000	7,140
LANCASTER-----	17,490	17,460	17,790	9,650	9,720	9,910	7,840	7,740	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,390	17,070	17,260	8,110	8,120	7,970	9,280	8,950	9,290
LEE-----------	2,900	2,660	3,000	980	1,000	990	1,920	1,660	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	42,100	41,600	41,500	13,000	13,000	12,600	29,100	28,600	28,900
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,860	2,040	820	810	900	1,160	1,050	1,140
MARION--------	11,180	11,180	11,190	5,190	5,180	5,130	5,990	6,000	6,060
MARLBORO------	8,810	8,890	8,640	4,440	4,520	4,250	4,370	4,370	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,570	10,570	10,480	5,060	5,040	5,100	5,510	5,530	5,380
OCONEE--------	18,210	18,120	18,330	8,700	8,580	8,840	9,510	9,540	9,490
ORANGEBURG----	25,260	25,260	24,800	8,880	8,920	8,420	16,380	16,340	16,380
PICKENS-------	30,000	28,600	29,000	12,400	12,000	11,500	17,600	16,600	17,500
RICHLAND------	153,500	150,400	148,900	14,100	13,900	13,400	139,400	136,500	135,500
SALUDA--------	2,990	3,060	2,980	1,140	1,180	1,140	1,850	1,880	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	88,400	86,800	90,000	38,000	38,100	39,900	50,400	48,700	50,100
SUMTER--------	27,930	27,860	28,030	8,620	8,600	8,750	19,310	19,260	19,280
UNION---------	9,440	9,530	9,670	5,290	5,400	5,560	4,150	4,130	4,110
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,300	8,280	8,610	2,750	2,780	3,070	5,550	5,500	5,540
YORK----------	39,180	39,490	39,830	12,090	12,350	13,030	27,090	27,140	26,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
September, 1984

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983	SEPT. 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPT. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,680	9,920	9,940	950	1,020	1,160	9.8	10.3	11.7
AIKEN---------	44,290	44,610	44,820	3,210	3,090	4,710	7.2	6.9	10.5
ALLENDALE-----	3,910	3,810	4,190	370	370	650	9.5	9.7	15.5
ANDERSON------	62,620	63,400	63,250	4,820	5,010	5,590	7.7	7.9	8.8
BAMBERG-------	7,340	7,380	7,380	640	700	670	8.7	9.5	9.1
BARNWELL------	9,810	9,920	10,150	710	760	910	7.2	7.7	9.0
BEAUFORT------	32,050	32,640	31,060	1,200	1,400	1,760	3.7	4.3	5.7
BERKELEY------	40,250	40,360	39,100	2,390	2,150	3,080	5.9	5.3	7.9
CALHOUN-------	7,070	7,400	7,300	480	510	580	6.8	6.9	7.9
CHARLESTON----	116,510	117,720	114,350	5,810	6,000	9,040	5.0	5.1	7.9
CHEROKEE------	23,900	23,980	23,590	1,240	1,330	1,820	5.2	5.5	7.7
CHESTER-------	14,530	16,610	15,560	1,700	3,910	2,370	11.7	23.5	15.2
CHESTERFIELD--	19,280	19,220	19,580	1,300	1,290	1,680	6.7	6.7	8.6
CLARENDON-----	13,200	13,380	12,900	1,360	1,340	1,150	10.3	10.0	8.9
COLLETON------	13,080	13,360	13,220	1,070	990	1,430	8.2	7.4	10.8
DARLINGTON----	27,750	28,500	27,710	2,340	2,600	2,630	8.4	9.1	9.5
DILLON--------	14,580	14,890	14,620	1,340	1,310	1,340	9.2	8.8	9.2
DORCHESTER----	24,700	24,790	24,240	1,210	1,090	1,900	4.9	4.4	7.8
EDGEFIELD-----	7,920	8,110	8,060	480	580	690	6.1	7.2	8.6
FAIRFIELD-----	10,170	10,070	9,900	720	720	810	7.1	7.1	8.2
FLORENCE------	51,630	52,460	52,020	3,830	3,900	4,780	7.4	7.4	9.2
GEORGETOWN----	21,290	21,510	21,960	2,000	1,810	2,570	9.4	8.4	11.7
GREENVILLE----	145,000	144,830	145,390	7,730	7,960	10,780	5.3	5.5	7.4
GREENWOOD-----	27,240	27,730	27,770	1,810	1,900	2,880	6.6	6.9	10.4
HAMPTON-------	7,640	7,740	7,800	590	560	900	7.7	7.2	11.5
HORRY---------	70,350	71,930	67,080	3,990	3,330	4,540	5.7	4.6	6.8
JASPER--------	6,170	6,150	6,340	390	360	540	6.3	5.9	8.5
KERSHAW-------	17,710	17,730	18,280	1,210	1,690	1,620	6.8	9.5	8.9
LANCASTER-----	21,780	22,250	22,520	1,880	2,060	2,430	8.6	9.3	10.8
LAURENS-------	21,850	21,740	22,450	1,660	1,560	2,570	7.6	7.2	11.4
LEE-----------	7,750	7,700	8,070	640	690	770	8.3	9.0	9.5
LEXINGTON-----	70,320	70,600	69,120	3,050	3,280	4,120	4.3	4.6	6.0
McCORMICK-----	3,200	3,220	3,320	360	440	400	11.3	13.7	12.0
MARION--------	16,790	16,490	16,670	1,890	1,540	1,790	11.3	9.3	10.7
MARLBORO------	11,860	12,260	12,170	1,530	1,620	2,050	12.9	13.2	16.8
NEWBERRY------	16,280	16,380	16,280	950	830	1,150	5.8	5.1	7.1
OCONEE--------	20,620	21,020	21,260	1,680	1,880	2,340	8.1	8.9	11.0
ORANGEBURG----	38,220	39,090	38,540	2,840	2,920	3,830	7.4	7.5	9.9
PICKENS-------	40,480	40,840	40,260	2,680	3,150	3,190	6.6	7.7	7.9
RICHLAND------	135,120	135,000	132,800	5,840	5,630	7,880	4.3	4.2	5.9
SALUDA--------	6,970	7,220	7,100	480	480	660	6.[illegible]	6.6	9.3
SPARTANBURG---	101,570	100,790	102,260	5,330	4,820	7,880	5.2	4.8	7.7
SUMTER--------	35,430	36,100	35,850	2,620	2,760	3,070	7.4	7.6	8.6
UNION---------	12,460	12,820	13,400	1,300	1,390	2,060	10.4	10.8	15.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,550	17,070	17,280	1,420	1,580	1,650	8.6	9.3	9.5
YORK----------	51,760	52,770	52,680	3,920	3,650	4,400	7.6	6.9	8.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Martha Oliver, Julia McCarthy, and Ted Gladden.

12/10/84 S7155-2

NEW PUBLICATION
AVAILABLE
SEE PAGE 9

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

OCTOBER, 1984

NONAGRICULTURAL WORK FORCE REDUCED IN OCTOBER

PRIVATE SECTOR DOWNTURN DECREASES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

A private sector downturn, spearheaded by the close of the tourist season, and layoffs in the textile industry, eliminated 2,600 jobs from the total nonfarm work force in South Carolina in October. Although the public sector had strong growth over the month, the net result was a decline in employment. The resulting 1,241,400 employment level was 34,300 above the October, 1983 figure.

ALL INDUSTRIES IN THE STATE'S PRIVATE SECTOR SHARE IN JOB LOSS

South Carolina's private sector experienced a net loss of 8,300 jobs in October as a combination of regular seasonal events along with continued layoffs in textiles produced a sharp downturn. The largest single decline occurred in wholesale and retail trade where 3,700 employees were removed from the work force. Employment reductions on the retail side of the picture could be directly traced to the slowdown of the tourist season; however, it should be noted that job losses in retail trade were not as severe as historically have been the case in October.

The service industry was also negatively affected by the seasonal tourist decreases, and employment fell 1,900. Continued upturns in the payrolls of private schools could not compensate for the sharp reduction in hotels and other lodging places of 1,500 as well as drops in related tourist industries. Despite the October slide, employment in services remained a substantial 10,600 above the figure recorded one year earlier.

Even finance, insurance and real estate felt the effects of the slowing economy in the beach areas, and as a result, saw the count of jobs slip 600 to 52,700. Minor employee reductions were scattered throughout the industry during the month. Also witnessing a slight negative movement was transportation and public utilities, where employment edged downward from 57,100 to 56,900.

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The number of construction jobs slid 700 as relatively high mortgage interest rates slowed building in the state. Special trade contractors were especially hard-hit with a net layoff of 500 workers; however, all areas of construction produced at least moderate declines.

In manufacturing, the news was not good. Some 1,200 jobs were lost in October with most of the cutback in nondurable goods. The 900 slide in soft goods reflected the troubles of the textile mill product industry. Slow demand because of imports was a primary cause as employment in textiles dropped 1,000 between months. The count of 111,000 workers in textile mill products was the lowest ever recorded since data were first maintained in 1947. The only textile industry able to produce any sort of employment increase over the period was floor covering mills with 100 additional jobs. A reduction was also evident in apparel and other textile products, but the 200 decrease was much less severe than in textile mill products. One bright note in nondurables was food and kindred products. This industry group set an all-time employment high of 15,400, breaking a record produced in August, 1979. Durable goods were also losers in October with a net job drop of 300. Most of the downturn was centered in machinery, except electrical.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT SHOWS EXPANSION

Employment in the public sector expanded 5,700 during October to 243,600. All levels of government reported larger work forces over the month. Local government added 4,600 workers, mainly in nonfaculty positions in schools. State education gained 600 jobs, while federal employment rose to 37,400, up 500 from the previous month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina declined 300 in October, which brought the women-worker count to 562,300. Private sector seasonal cutbacks overshadowed cyclical gains in the public sector.

In the private sector, the major decrease involved wholesale and retail trade. With extensive cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 2,500 females from jobs in October. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the main tourist period caused services to drop 1,200 women from the ranks of the employed. Manufacturing, with negative developments in both durable and nondurable goods, lost 500. Also with a slight downturn was finance, insurance, and real estate as 200 females were removed from the payrolls. Employment levels of the two final major divisions, construction, and transportation and public utilities, remained constant.

In the public sector, local government was the primary reason for the positive gain of 4,100 in October. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. State and federal government reported increases of 400 and 200, respectively.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural employment rose 17,400. All major divisions, except construction, experienced growth during the year. Services recorded the largest expansion (+5,700), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+4,800).

UNEMPLOYMENT UP SHARPLY IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 7.0% in October. This rate represented 102,900 jobless individuals, a rise of 8,000 from the September level. The increase in unemployment was attributed to continued losses in the textile industry, together with seasonal slowdowns in tourism, agriculture, and construction. The national unemployment rate averaged 7.4% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,467,400	1,478,600	1,479,300	1,462,900	1,471,900	1,474,800
Total Employment	1,364,500	1,383,700	1,357,300	1,353,100	1,371,300	1,345,900
Total Unemployment	102,900	94,900	122,000	109,800	100,600	128,900
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.4	8.2	7.5	6.8	8.7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	180,020	181,460	178,740	206,180	205,440	203,690
Total Employment	170,260	172,050	165,150	196,890	196,550	191,340
Total Unemployment	9,760	9,410	13,590	9,290	8,890	12,350
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	7.6	4.5	4.3	6.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	286,050	287,040	288,670
Total Employment	268,590	271,300	268,070
Total Unemployment	17,460	15,740	20,600
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.5	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural employment dipped a slight 100 in October to 161,400. The major factor influencing this loss was a strike in the manufacturing division and seasonal layoffs in the trade and service sectors. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities also experienced small drops of 100 and 200, respectively. As building activity resumed in October, a slight increase was seen in the construction job count (+100). The hiring of temporary personnel in federal government and bus drivers in state and local schools caused the government employment total to grow by 1,300.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 2,600 to reach 198,800 in October. Again this month, both the private and public sectors had employment gains. Influenced by the return of work-study students and bus drivers to payrolls, the government workforce rose 1,800 to 33,700. In the private division, construction, assisted by good weather, picked up 100 employees. New businesses in the Columbia area gave trade and services a boost of 200 and 700, respectively. The count of workers in finance, insurance and real estate remained unchanged from September to October. Manufacturing employment moved down 100 to 27,000 over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Continuing last month's trend, the Greenville-Spartanburg area expanded its workforce by 700. Total nonfarm employment in October was 268,700. All industries, except construction, experienced gains. Food services to schools caused retail trade to create 300 new jobs while wholesale trade rose 100 to 13,800. Manufacturing, and transportation and public utilites both had slight increases of 100 above September's counts. Services, at 41,000, picked up 200 employees. As in the other two metropolitan areas, work-study students and bus drivers influenced the growth in the government sector (+300).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 35 STATES DROP IN SEPTEMBER

September unemployment rates were below those of August in 35 states, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Jobless rates for five states and the District of Columbia remained unchanged, while 10 states experienced an increase in unemployment rates during September. West Virginia recorded the highest rate in September at 13.1%, and New Hampshire had the lowest at 2.8%. South Carolina's 6.4% ranked 24th in the nation, after dropping from 6.6% in August. Compared to a year earlier, September unemployment rates were lower in all but three states.

NATIONAL ECONOMY SHOWS SIGNS OF SLUGGISHNESS

The nation's unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.4% for October. Employment grew 347,000 during the month, but was offset by nearly equal growth in the nation's labor force. Figures indicated that the economy continued to show signs of sluggishness, with service industries benefiting more from the recovery than manufacturers. Of significant note, manufacturing regained only 70% of the jobs lost during the recession during the recovery period.

The rapid buildup of inventories was one reason for the strength of economic growth in recent months. But inventory buildup slowed somewhat in September and the slowing apparently continued into October.

Industrial production was unchanged during October. An auto strike in Canada during September resulted in a parts shortages at U.S. plants and held production down in October. The weakness was not confined to the auto industry, however. The output of furniture and appliances declined slightly in October.

Retail sales dropped 0.1% in October, raising fears that fourth quarter economic growth will be even slower than third quarter. However, with the Christmas season forthcoming, the outlook for retail sales is bright.

Auto sales rose 3.7% in October, pushing durable-good sales up 2.6%. Sales of nondurable goods were down 1.6% in October after rising 2.0% the previous month.

Housing starts fell a sharp 9.8% in October; however, the drop in interest rates in recent weeks should cause home building to increase in coming months. The continuing weakness in housing was partly due to lenders having tightened up on the terms of variable-rate interest loans. Starts of single-family homes dropped 9.3% during the month, while starts of multi-family housing dropped 10.5%.

Despite continued slowdowns in production as well as consumer spending, personal income moved up 0.6% in October. The sluggish performance of consumer spending in recent months was apparent again with a slide of 0.1%.

SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE DOWNWARD

Average hourly earnings for the state's manufacturing production employees edged down $0.03 in October to $7.33. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the drop in earnings.

In the durable-good sector, workers lost $0.07 in average hourly earnings in October. The majority of all hard-good industry groups showed trimmed payrolls. The largest decrease was recorded in instruments and related products.

Average hourly earnings for workers in nondurables were nearly unchanged from the previous month. Soft-good wages edged down $0.01 in October to $7.33 per hour.

Weekly earnings for production workers in manufacturing fell $0.49 during October to $299.80. Workers in the hard-good sector gained $0.75, while workers in the soft-good sector lost $1.13 on a weekly basis.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.30	$ 7.36	$ 7.11	$ 8.83	$ 8.92	$ 8.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.80	$300.29	$294.35	$366.44	$374.64	$366.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.03	$ 96.22	$ 97.69	$117.37	$120.04	$121.74

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.28	$ 7.30	$ 6.88	$ 7.15	$ 7.10	$ 6.77
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.30	$298.57	$273.14	$286.72	$284.71	$280.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.91	$ 94.38	$ 90.42	$ 91.84	$ 91.22	$ 93.25

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX EDGES DOWNWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index edged downward 0.2 point to 107.1 in October. The drop was caused by a 1,300 decrease in production worker employment. The October index was 1.0 point greater than the year-ago figure of 106.1

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	107.3	106.1
Durable Good Productivity Index	142.3	140.9	130.3
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.3	96.1	98.3
Textile Productivity Index	69.2	69.6	73.3
Apparel Productivity Index	104.2	105.3	105.0

WEEKLY HOURS EDGE UP IN OCTOBER IN THE STATE

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers climbed 0.1 hour in October. The upturn in weekly hours occurred in the hard-good sector, where employers resorted to increasing overtime while reducing production employment by 200. Notable workweek increases in the hard-good sector were recorded by manufacturers of fabricated metal products (+1.4); lumber and wood products (+0.8); and instruments and related products (+0.7). Hourly cutbacks were experienced by machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products.

The nondurable-good workweek moved down 0.1 to 40.2. A major plant shutdown and less demand for products caused the slight downturn in the soft-good industry. Food and kindred products reported a 1.9 hour drop in the workweek, while gaining 300 production employees. Other slight hourly losses were recorded in chemicals and allied products; and apparel and other textile products. The remaining major soft-good industry divisions experienced moderate hourly upturns in October. Printing and publishing reported the largest hourly increase of 2.6 hours to reach an average of 44.9. Diversified movements among textile mill components resulted in an overall hourly drop of 0.2 hour from a month earlier.

NEW PUBLICATION NOW AVAILABLE

A publication which profiles the occupational make-up of South Carolina's manufacturing industries has been prepared by the Labor Market Information Division, and is now available on a request basis. The data in Manufacturing in South Carolina, 1983 were produced through surveys of manufacturers in the state under the Occupational Employment Statistics Program. For further information, contact David Hunter at 803-758-8983.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Kayser-Roth Hosiery, Inc.	Newberry	600-700	This new plant will produce "No Nonsense" panty hose. Operation is expected to begin next year.
McCrory Stores	Greenville	300	A new retail distribution center should be completed by October, 1985 and will improve truck deliveries to their retail stores throughout the Southeast.
Carolina Metals	Barnwell	80-100	Expansion of Carolina Metals will allow it to manufacture green salt, a uranimum compound used in making the depleted uranimum metals the plant produces.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Tool Designer	34	Drafter	60	13	X		$ 18,000	X		Conway
Sheet Metal Mechanic	99	None	N/A	09	X		$ 15,500	X		Union
Superintendent, Construction	67	Electrician Foreman	36	14	X		$ 25,000	X		Seneca
Manager, Personnel	99	Personnel Representative	99	12	X		$ 20,000		X	Kingstree
Credit Clerk	26	Credit Supervisor	22	14	X		$ 12,480		X	Hartsville
Manager, Industrial Organization	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 22,000	X		Marion
Quality Control Supervisor	26	Agronomist	05	18	X		$ 18,000	X		Spartanburg
Computer Programer	47	None	N/A	12	X		$ 14,000		X	Conway
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 40,000	X		Florence
Boiler Operator	42	None	N/A	12	X		$ 13,520	X		Kingstree
Supervisor, Waste Water Treatment Plant Operator	99	Supervisor, Bumping Station	99	12	X		$ 20,000	X		Rock Hill
Plant Maintenance	99	Service Maintenance	36	13	X		$ 14,000		X	Columbia
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	16	X		$ 20,000	X		Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 105,974 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

N/A - Not Available

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1241.4	1244.0	1207.1	- 2.6	+ 34.3
Total Private	997.8	1006.1	971.4	- 8.3	+ 26.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.8	71.5	71.9	- 0.7	- 1.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.1	13.2	12.5	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.5	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	30.8	31.3	31.0	- 0.5	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.4	8.5	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical Work	5.2	5.4	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	373.0	374.2	369.3	- 1.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	122.4	122.7	115.7	- 0.3	+ 6.7
Nondurable Goods	250.6	251.5	253.6	- 0.9	- 3.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	57.1	55.2	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	14.9	15.0	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation	3.3	3.5	2.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.7	9.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.7	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.1	12.1	11.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.0	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.4	255.1	241.1	- 3.7	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	52.9	52.8	50.9	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.9	29.6	28.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.4	14.2	12.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.0	23.2	22.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.9	6.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Retail Trade	198.5	202.3	190.2	- 3.8	+ 8.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.5	8.7	8.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.9	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.0	25.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Department Stores	20.4	19.9	18.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Food Stores	36.7	37.1	35.5	- 0.4	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	34.9	35.2	33.8	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.7	53.3	51.6	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Banking	14.7	14.9	15.0	- 0.2	- 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.8	14.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.8	7.9	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Services	191.2	193.1	180.6	- 1.9	+ 10.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	20.2	16.7	- 1.5	+ 2.0
Health Services	43.7	43.8	41.5	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Hospitals	16.6	16.6	15.5	0.0	+ 1.1
Educational Services	17.0	16.4	16.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	8.6	8.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Total Government	243.6	237.9	235.7	+ 5.7	+ 7.9
Total Federal Government	37.4	36.9	36.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Total State Government	76.7	76.1	72.1	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
State Education	33.3	32.6	29.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
Other State Government	43.4	43.5	42.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	129.5	124.9	126.9	+ 4.6	+ 2.6
Local Education	76.7	72.0	74.1	+ 4.7	+ 2.6
Other Local Government	52.8	52.9	52.8	- 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Manufacturing	373.0	374.2	369.3	- 1.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	122.4	122.7	115.7	- 0.3	+ 6.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.9	14.1	14.3	- 0.2	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.7	4.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.6	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.2	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.3	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.2	14.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.7	28.5	- 0.3	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.2	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.6	24.5	21.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.8	10.9	9.0	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.8	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	250.6	251.5	253.6	- 0.9	- 3.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.0	14.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Textile Mill Products	111.0	112.0	115.2	- 1.0	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.1	33.4	34.1	- 0.3	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.7	32.1	33.5	- 0.4	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.3	7.4	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.1	7.4	- 0.2	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.9	8.1	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.3	46.5	47.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.4	10.5	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.7	16.2	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.2	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.9	7.1	7.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.3	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.3	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.4	32.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.5	17.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.2	18.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1233.6	1238.6	1199.1	- 5.0	+ 34.5
Total Private	994.0	995.5	967.1	- 1.5	+ 26.9
Construction	70.2	70.3	71.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Manufacturing	370.3	370.5	366.6	- 0.2	+ 3.7
Durable Goods	121.5	121.7	114.8	- 0.2	+ 6.7
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	14.0	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.5	28.4	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	7.2	7.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.4	21.5	0.0	+ 2.9
Nondurable Goods	248.8	248.8	251.8	0.0	- 3.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.9	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	110.6	111.0	114.8	- 0.4	- 4.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.0	33.2	34.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.1	31.4	32.9	- 0.3	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.9	45.9	46.8	0.0	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.3	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	15.5	16.2	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.2	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.2	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.3	32.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.7	16.5	17.6	+ 0.2	- 0.9

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From: Sept. 1984	Net Change From: Oct. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.9	55.2	0.0	+ 1.7
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	13.6	13.7	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.7	16.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.5	250.6	241.2	+ 0.9	+ 10.3
Wholesale Trade	52.5	52.3	50.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Retail Trade	199.0	198.3	190.7	+ 0.7	+ 8.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.5	25.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Food Stores	36.7	36.3	35.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	52.8	51.7	0.0	+ 1.1
Insurance Carriers	11.4	11.4	11.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	190.5	192.6	180.0	- 2.1	+ 10.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.5	18.9	17.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Educational Services	15.5	17.3	15.5	- 1.8	0.0
Total Government	239.6	243.1	232.0	- 3.5	+ 7.6
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.3	37.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Total State Government	74.8	76.2	70.3	- 1.4	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	127.0	129.6	124.5	- 2.6	+ 2.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	268.7	268.0	266.4	198.8	196.2	191.4
Construction	15.7	16.2	16.6	11.9	11.8	13.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.4	7.6	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.4	99.3	98.8	27.0	27.1	26.2
Durable Goods	29.6	29.6	29.1	12.8	12.9	12.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.4	5.3	4.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.5	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	11.8	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.8	69.7	69.7	14.2	14.2	13.9
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.3	34.4	34.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	12.0	11.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.9	3.0	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.0	10.2	10.7	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.3	2.2	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	7.8	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.9	4.7	4.9	1.5	1.5	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.8	7.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.4
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.2	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56.3	55.9	54.6	41.8	41.6	39.8
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.7	14.1	11.4	11.4	11.1
Retail Trade	42.5	42.2	40.5	30.4	30.2	28.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.4	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	10.8	10.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	41.0	40.8	39.4	33.7	33.0	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.4	8.4	7.4
Health Services	-	-	-	6.6	6.4	6.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.5	35.2	36.2	60.3	58.5	55.6
Total Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	8.0	7.8	7.6
Total State Government	9.1	8.8	9.2	32.8	31.6	29.9
Total Local Government	24.6	24.6	25.2	19.5	19.1	18.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.4	161.5	155.7	39.2	39.2	39.7
Construction	10.6	10.5	10.6	1.8	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	19.7	20.1	19.1	12.1	12.1	13.0
Durable Goods	10.2	10.6	9.9	2.1	1.9	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.9	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.2	11.0
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.7	8.9	8.2	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.5	39.0	36.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.2	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.2	31.8	29.3	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.7	7.8	7.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.4	27.7	26.8	6.4	6.4	6.3
Total Government	48.7	47.4	47.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.4	18.8	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.8	11.6	12.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.5	17.0	15.9	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.8	48.1	43.9	44.0	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.4	21.4	22.0	13.6	13.7	13.4
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	17.6	8.9	8.9	8.7
Textile Mill Products	9.7	9.7	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.6
Total Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1984

Industry	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Net Change From Sept. 1984	Net Change From Oct. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	562.3	562.6	544.9	- 0.3	+ 17.4
Total Private	427.0	431.6	414.1	- 4.6	+ 12.9
Construction	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing	153.2	153.7	151.6	- 0.5	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	39.9	40.0	36.4	- 0.1	+ 3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.5	7.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.0	14.0	12.2	0.0	+ 1.8
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	113.3	113.7	115.2	- 0.4	- 1.9
Food and Kindred Products	4.8	4.7	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	47.7	48.0	49.2	- 0.3	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	14.0	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.3	14.4	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.8
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.6	40.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.6	14.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.0	6.2	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	116.5	119.0	111.7	- 2.5	+ 4.8
Wholesale Trade	13.0	13.2	12.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	5.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Retail Trade	103.5	105.8	99.0	- 2.3	+ 4.5
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.7	18.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Food Stores	16.7	17.0	16.1	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.4	32.6	31.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Banking	10.9	11.1	11.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	107.0	108.2	101.3	- 1.2	+ 5.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.6	12.6	10.4	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Health Services	35.9	36.0	34.1	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	12.8	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	9.8	9.5	9.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Total Government	135.3	131.2	130.8	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.3	11.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Total State Government	41.1	40.7	38.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.3
State Education	16.3	15.9	14.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Other State Government	24.8	24.8	24.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Total Local Government	82.7	79.2	80.7	+ 3.5	+ 2.0
Local Education	56.8	53.3	54.8	+ 3.5	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	25.9	25.9	25.9	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
MANUFACTURING	288.3	289.6	286.9	299.80	300.29	294.35	40.9	40.8	41.4	7.33	7.36	7.11
DURABLE GOODS	91.4	91.6	86.7	309.33	308.58	300.30	42.2	41.7	42.0	7.33	7.40	7.15
Lumber and Wood Products	10.4	10.5	10.7	301.48	297.48	263.59	45.2	44.4	43.0	6.67	6.70	6.13
Furniture and Fixtures	4.5	4.4	4.4	275.80	270.28	243.21	42.3	42.1	40.2	6.52	6.42	6.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	364.64	366.72	368.01	42.4	42.2	43.5	8.60	8.69	8.46
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.4	293.72	285.93	283.03	41.9	40.5	40.9	7.01	7.06	6.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.0	20.7	19.4	343.14	346.83	318.43	43.0	43.3	42.8	7.98	8.01	7.44
Special Industry Machinery	4.6	4.9	4.8	299.96	295.08	298.99	40.7	40.7	41.7	7.37	7.25	7.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.2	18.2	16.3	253.92	258.24	258.64	39.8	40.1	40.1	6.38	6.44	6.45
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	294.13	296.58	259.78	38.1	37.4	39.6	7.72	7.93	6.56
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.9	198.0	200.2	294.67	295.80	289.64	40.2	40.3	41.2	7.33	7.34	7.03
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.6	9.5	252.55	263.89	235.82	40.8	42.7	39.7	6.19	6.18	5.94
Textile Mill Products	96.1	97.2	99.4	270.64	269.68	266.98	39.8	39.6	41.2	6.80	6.81	6.48
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.8	30.1	30.6	274.97	272.12	269.57	40.2	39.9	41.6	6.84	6.82	6.48
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.9	28.2	29.5	271.81	276.97	272.28	38.5	38.9	40.1	7.06	7.12	6.79
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.8	7.6	250.34	240.11	242.16	39.3	37.4	40.7	6.37	6.42	5.95
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.4	13.2	291.05	292.63	278.56	40.2	40.7	41.7	7.24	7.19	6.68
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	274.80	273.06	280.67	41.2	41.0	44.2	6.67	6.66	6.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.0	8.2	8.8	249.69	242.00	243.67	41.0	40.2	42.6	6.09	6.02	5.72
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.3	38.5	39.1	189.62	190.62	189.24	38.0	38.2	39.1	4.99	4.99	4.84
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.4	9.4	177.02	187.21	170.29	36.5	38.6	36.7	4.85	4.85	4.64
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.9	12.9	13.3	372.41	169.18	164.75	37.4	37.1	37.7	4.61	4.56	4.37
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.3	10.0	514.07	505.45	477.80	43.9	43.8	44.2	11.71	11.54	10.81
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	4.9	328.67	312.17	293.09	44.9	42.3	39.5	7.32	7.38	7.42
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.0	20.9	21.2	454.53	456.96	441.27	41.7	42.0	42.8	10.90	10.88	10.31

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

October, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.5	14.8	13.9	366.44	374.64	366.79	41.5	42.0	42.6	8.83	8.92	8.61
Durable Goods	7.7	8.0	7.3	357.42	367.64	359.26	42.0	42.6	43.6	8.51	8.63	8.24
Nondurable Goods	6.8	6.8	6.6	377.20	383.26	375.74	41.0	41.3	41.2	9.20	9.28	9.12

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.0	296.30	298.57	273.14	40.7	40.9	39.7	7.28	7.30	6.88
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.7	290.19	286.94	269.56	40.7	40.7	39.7	7.13	7.05	6.79
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	290.25	290.53	265.44	43.0	42.6	40.9	6.75	6.82	6.49
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	307.72	299.15	264.86	39.1	38.7	37.2	7.87	7.73	7.12
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.4	10.3	301.18	307.91	276.31	40.7	41.0	39.7	7.40	7.51	6.96
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	273.41	274.55	233.68	41.3	41.1	36.8	6.62	6.68	6.35
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	174.00	171.67	174.04	37.1	37.4	38.0	4.69	4.59	4.58

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.5	74.6	74.9	286.72	284.71	280.96	40.1	40.1	41.5	7.15	7.10	6.77
Durable Goods	21.6	21.5	21.4	288.62	299.30	287.32	39.7	40.5	41.4	7.27	7.39	6.94
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	7.9	8.3	326.34	343.20	312.83	42.0	42.9	41.6	7.77	8.00	7.52
Nondurable Goods	52.9	53.1	53.5	285.42	278.90	278.05	40.2	39.9	41.5	7.10	6.99	6.70
Textile Mill Products	29.8	29.9	29.7	280.19	277.31	273.55	40.2	39.9	41.7	6.97	6.95	6.56
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.8	10.2	283.27	281.88	267.56	40.7	40.5	41.1	6.96	6.96	6.51
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.2	9.6	284.49	284.09	286.96	39.9	39.9	42.2	7.13	7.12	6.80
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	251.10	250.97	251.29	37.2	38.2	38.9	6.75	6.57	6.46
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.5	3.1	260.43	247.76	250.17	39.4	38.0	39.9	6.61	6.52	6.27
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.2	8.7	178.93	159.71	176.10	37.2	36.8	38.2	4.81	4.34	4.61
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.1	2.2	161.98	159.84	154.34	35.6	34.9	35.4	4.55	4.58	4.36
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	384.79	363.44	344.85	42.1	41.3	41.8	9.14	8.80	8.25

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY OCT. 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY SEPT. 1984	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY OCT. 1983	MANUFACTURING OCT. 1984	MANUFACTURING SEPT. 1984	MANUFACTURING OCT. 1983	NONMANUFACTURING OCT. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING SEPT. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING OCT. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,580	6,570	6,670	3,770	3,760	3,830	2,810	2,810	2,840
AIKEN---------	38,400	38,400	37,700	19,000	19,000	18,500	19,400	19,400	19,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,840	2,840	2,840	1,160	1,160	1,140	1,680	1,680	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,750	47,690	48,100	21,380	21,390	21,960	26,370	26,300	26,140
BAMBERG-------	4,560	4,550	4,590	1,850	1,860	1,910	2,710	2,690	2,680
BARNWELL------	6,980	6,970	6,910	3,130	3,120	2,990	3,850	3,850	3,920
BEAUFORT------	24,850	24,730	23,870	1,030	990	1,080	23,820	23,740	22,790
BERKELEY------	21,200	21,000	20,000	5,700	5,800	5,800	15,500	15,200	14,200
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,720	3,870	2,130	2,110	2,200	1,630	1,610	1,670
CHARLESTON----	127,600	127,500	123,600	10,700	10,700	10,100	116,900	116,800	113,500
CHEROKEE------	15,400	15,440	15,030	7,880	7,920	7,630	7,520	7,520	7,400
CHESTER-------	11,330	11,450	12,010	5,940	6,030	6,650	5,390	5,420	5,360
CHESTERFIELD--	11,870	11,880	11,930	6,670	6,690	6,660	5,200	5,190	5,270
CLARENDON-----	6,300	6,280	6,270	1,750	1,760	1,760	4,550	4,520	4,510
COLLETON------	8,700	8,750	8,620	2,610	2,630	2,530	6,090	6,120	6,090
DARLINGTON----	19,560	19,600	19,460	8,280	8,330	8,220	11,280	11,270	11,240
DILLON--------	8,720	8,700	8,770	3,600	3,590	3,660	5,120	5,110	5,110
DORCHESTER----	12,600	13,000	12,100	3,300	3,600	3,200	9,300	9,400	8,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,260	4,260	4,200	2,080	2,080	2,040	2,180	2,180	2,160
FAIRFIELD-----	6,550	6,390	6,100	2,520	2,470	2,330	4,020	3,920	3,770
FLORENCE------	43,910	43,890	43,460	13,570	13,630	13,390	30,340	30,260	30,070
GEORGETOWN----	15,090	15,440	15,810	4,190	4,100	4,040	10,900	11,340	11,770
GREENVILLE----	149,700	149,600	148,800	48,800	48,900	49,500	100,900	100,700	99,300
GREENWOOD-----	27,100	27,050	26,940	13,000	13,070	12,880	14,100	13,980	14,060
HAMPTON-------	5,060	5,090	4,990	1,900	1,920	1,790	3,160	3,170	3,200
HORRY---------	50,960	51,300	48,050	7,450	7,470	7,090	43,510	43,830	40,960
JASPER--------	3,120	3,140	3,180	190	190	200	2,930	2,950	2,980
KERSHAW-------	14,290	14,310	14,610	7,160	7,180	7,460	7,130	7,130	7,150
LANCASTER-----	17,440	17,470	17,690	9,600	9,620	9,810	7,840	7,850	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,410	17,400	17,210	8,130	8,120	7,960	9,280	9,280	9,250
LEE-----------	2,970	2,940	3,000	1,010	980	990	1,960	1,960	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	43,000	42,500	42,200	13,100	13,000	12,800	29,900	29,500	29,400
McCORMICK-----	1,960	1,980	2,030	800	820	890	1,160	1,160	1,140
MARION--------	11,030	11,020	11,180	5,070	5,040	5,110	5,960	5,980	6,070
MARLBORO------	8,790	8,810	8,790	4,400	4,440	4,400	4,390	4,370	4,390
NEWBERRY------	10,380	10,570	10,620	4,850	5,060	5,120	5,530	5,510	5,500
OCONEE--------	18,290	18,240	18,440	8,780	8,730	8,950	9,510	9,510	9,490
ORANGEBURG----	25,340	25,450	24,740	8,770	8,880	8,380	16,570	16,570	16,360
PICKENS-------	29,900	30,000	28,800	12,400	12,400	11,500	17,500	17,600	17,300
RICHLAND------	155,800	153,700	149,200	13,900	14,100	13,400	141,900	139,600	135,800
SALUDA--------	2,990	3,000	2,980	1,140	1,140	1,140	1,850	1,860	1,840
SPARTANBURG---	80,100	88,400	92,000	38,200	38,000	40,800	50,900	50,400	51,200
SUMTER--------	27,900	27,900	27,980	8,600	8,610	8,700	19,300	19,290	19,280
UNION---------	9,340	9,410	9,680	5,190	5,260	5,590	4,150	4,150	4,090
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,270	8,290	8,360	2,730	2,740	2,820	5,540	5,550	5,540
YORK----------	39,220	39,190	39,690	12,120	12,100	13,030	27,100	27,090	26,660

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1984

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983	OCT. 1984	SEPT. 1984	OCT. 1983
ABBEVILLE	9,660	9,680	9,890	990	950	1,040	10.2	9.8	10.5
AIKEN	43,960	44,300	44,910	3,300	3,200	4,690	7.5	7.2	10.4
ALLENDALE	3,910	3,910	4,150	460	370	650	11.8	9.5	15.7
ANDERSON	62,070	62,620	62,880	4,970	4,820	4,980	8.0	7.7	7.9
BAMBERG	7,180	7,340	7,310	620	640	620	8.6	8.7	8.5
BARNWELL	9,730	9,810	10,140	770	710	1,160	7.9	7.2	11.4
BEAUFORT	31,520	32,050	31,130	1,380	1,200	1,840	4.4	3.7	5.9
BERKELEY	40,030	40,250	39,460	2,560	2,390	3,120	6.4	5.9	7.9
CALHOUN	7,000	7,070	7,330	480	480	540	6.9	6.8	7.4
CHARLESTON	115,500	116,510	114,940	5,950	5,810	8,670	5.2	5.0	7.5
CHEROKEE	23,740	23,900	23,710	1,460	1,240	1,810	6.1	5.2	7.6
CHESTER	14,630	14,530	15,250	1,940	1,700	1,670	13.3	11.7	11.0
CHESTERFIELD	19,120	19,280	19,580	1,490	1,300	1,670	7.8	6.7	8.5
CLARENDON	12,950	13,200	12,700	1,420	1,360	1,050	11.0	10.3	8.3
COLLETON	12,770	13,080	13,130	1,080	1,070	1,390	8.5	8.2	10.6
DARLINGTON	27,270	27,750	27,700	2,360	2,340	2,630	8.7	8.4	9.5
DILLON	14,370	14,580	14,470	1,430	1,340	1,280	10.0	9.2	8.8
DORCHESTER	24,490	24,700	24,350	1,250	1,210	1,800	5.1	4.9	7.4
EDGEFIELD	7,850	7,920	8,020	530	480	690	6.8	6.1	8.6
FAIRFIELD	10,560	10,170	9,960	830	720	810	7.9	7.1	8.1
FLORENCE	50,810	51,630	51,430	3,920	3,830	4,510	7.7	7.4	8.8
GEORGETOWN	20,440	21,290	21,770	2,360	2,000	2,680	11.5	9.4	12.3
GREENVILLE	143,890	144,990	145,720	8,000	7,730	10,090	5.6	5.3	6.9
GREENWOOD	27,230	27,240	27,720	2,130	1,810	2,570	7.8	6.6	9.3
HAMPTON	7,520	7,640	7,750	640	590	870	8.5	7.7	11.2
HORRY	68,940	70,350	66,410	5,230	3,990	5,210	7.6	5.7	7.8
JASPER	6,020	6,170	6,340	390	390	540	6.5	6.3	8.5
KERSHAW	17,760	17,710	18,340	1,530	1,210	1,610	8.6	6.8	8.8
LANCASTER	21,510	21,780	22,370	1,940	1,880	2,370	9.0	8.6	10.6
LAURENS	21,660	21,850	22,210	1,740	1,660	2,380	8.0	7.6	10.7
LEE	7,760	7,750	8,020	670	640	820	8.6	8.3	10.2
LEXINGTON	70,350	70,320	70,230	2,960	3,050	4,740	4.2	4.3	6.7
McCORMICK	3,190	3,200	3,350	420	360	440	13.2	11.3	13.1
MARION	16,370	16,790	16,630	1,990	1,890	1,880	12.2	11.3	11.3
MARLBORO	11,750	11,860	12,300	1,650	1,530	2,090	14.0	12.9	17.0
NEWBERRY	15,680	16,280	16,310	890	950	1,060	5.7	5.8	6.5
OCONEE	20,350	20,620	21,280	1,610	1,680	2,250	7.9	8.1	10.6
ORANGEBURG	37,720	38,220	38,070	2,950	2,840	3,640	7.8	7.4	9.6
PICKENS	40,450	40,480	40,520	3,030	2,680	3,170	7.5	6.6	7.8
RICHLAND	135,830	135,120	133,450	6,330	5,840	7,600	4.7	4.3	5.7
SALUDA	6,870	6,970	7,040	530	480	660	7.7	6.9	9.4
SPARTANBURG	101,710	101,570	102,430	6,430	5,330	7,340	6.3	5.2	7.2
SUMTER	35,060	35,430	35,810	2,830	2,620	3,160	8.1	7.4	8.8
UNION	12,250	12,460	13,800	1,370	1,300	2,440	11.2	10.4	17.7
WILLIAMSBURG	16,110	16,550	16,610	1,420	1,420	1,570	8.8	8.6	9.5
YORK	51,920	51,760	52,400	4,680	3,920	4,220	9.0	7.6	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Martha Oliver, Julia McCarthy, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Special Feature - 1990 Industry Employment Projections

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

NOVEMBER, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES DECLINE

PLUNGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR SHRINKS NONFARM WORKFORCE

Private sector employment plunged 3,500 in November as textile slowdowns, and tourism-related service losses further decreased South Carolina's workforce. Gains in the public sector softened the negative impact somewhat, but could not prevent a net job loss of 1,200 in total nonagricultural employment. Nonfarm employment in November was 1,240,700, exceeding the year-ago level by 32,000 jobs.

PRIVATE SECTOR SUFFERS MORE JOB LOSSES

Nonfarm employment in the state's private sector declined for the third consecutive month to 993,900 in November. Seasonality continued to produce the bulk of the decrease, but noticeable slips were reported in manufacturing (especially textiles) and construction. Hotels and other lodging places, the leading service-industry loser, pared 1,400 workers from the payrolls as seasonal cutbacks continued. A small reduction was seen in health services, but educational services added 200 workers over the month.

The manufacturing industry saw no relief from the downward spiral as dwindling demand claimed 1,000 positions from the workforce in November. Overshadowing a 200-job gain by durable-good producers was a plunge of 1,200 in nondurable employment. Half of the nondurable's decline was attributed to textiles and another one third resulted from slowdowns by apparel producers. After reaching an all-time low last month, textile employment declined another 600 jobs in November to establish a new negative standard. Every producer of textile mill products, except floor covering mills, and yarn and thread mills, suffered losses. Apparel factory cutbacks were equally widespread with only children's outerwear managing a small pick-up. Quite the reverse occurred in food and kindred products where employment reached an all-time high in November. Being the only group among nondurables

(continued on page 3)

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to show improvement, this workforce increased its record level by 200 to 15,600. Although employment in printing and publishing was unchanged over the month, it remained at the all-time high set in October. Construction workers continued to feel the pressure of high interest rates as their ranks were reduced by 500 during the month. The building-trade decline was moderate; however, special trade contractors experienced the largest number of job losses and contributed 60% of the slide.

The final industry to record negative movement in November was transportation and public utilities where the job count dipped to 56,500, 200 below the previous month. Claiming total responsibility for the diminished cadre of wage earners was trucking and warehousing. Even with the downturn, transportation and public utilities employed 1,300 more workers than the 55,200 of a year earlier.

All was not negative in the private sector during November as the trade industry shed some light by reporting a slightly larger workforce than October's count. Although 100 more persons found work in trade, the industry offered a stark contrast in direction. While all of the gains occurred in the retail sector, wholesale merchants released 300 of their personnel. Higher employment was found in general merchandise stores, department stores, and food stores. All of the wholesale downturn centered in wholesale trade-nondurable goods where 400 workers were terminated. Overall, trade employment was 251,500 in November, still 9,800 higher than last year's level.

Finance, insurance, and real estate experienced a slight rebound from October's slip by placing 100 new persons on jobs. With boosts in banking and insurance job counts, the industry's overall figure reached 52,800, a figure 1,200 above the same period a year ago.

GOVERNMENT WORKFORCE GROWS IN NOVEMBER IN THE STATE

The employment picture in the public sector continued the growth of the past couple of months. The upward trend resulted from contributions by all levels of government. Local government made the greatest strides by filling 1,400 vacancies in local school systems. Six hundred employees were added to the state government workforce, with 500 going to educational institutions. The federal job count grew by 300 to complete the public sector advance for November.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina, increasing 300, rose to 563,200 during November, 1984. Cyclical growth in the public sector offset the loss of 1,100 workers in the private sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector, gaining 1,400, reached 137,100. The return of 1,300 female work-study students in educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. State government other than education contributed 100 to the upward trend. Federal government and local government outside of schools remained constant.

In the private sector, all major divisions except trade reported declines or remained unchanged. Wholesale and retail trade, with seasonal upturns on the retail side of the picture, added 700 females to the ranks of the employed. On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 1,100. Seasonal cutbacks in hotels and other lodging places accounted for 82% of the service decline. Manufacturing, suffering from cutbacks and layoffs in nondurable goods, removed 700 females from the payrolls. Employment in construction; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained constant from October to November.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural female employment rose 16,100. All major divisions, except construction and manufacturing, experienced growth during the year. Services reported the largest expansion (+5,300), followed closely by wholesale and retail trade (+5,200).

UNEMPLOYMENT UP AGAIN IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up to 7.1% in November, following a sharp rise in the previous month. This rate represented 103,400 jobless individuals, an increase of 500 from the October level. The gain in unemployment was attributed to seasonal slowdowns in tourism and construction, together with continued losses in the textile industry. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.2% in November.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

November, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,462,800	1,467,400	1,471,400	1,470,300	1,462,900	1,478,900
Total Employment	1,359,400	1,364,500	1,350,200	1,363,000	1,353,100	1,353,800
Total Unemployment	103,400	102,900	121,200	107,300	109,800	125,100
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.0	8.2	7.3	7.5	8.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	180,430	180,010	179,090	205,750	206,180	203,660
Total Employment	171,540	170,250	165,970	197,130	196,890	192,160
Total Unemployment	8,890	9,760	13,120	8,620	9,290	11,500
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.4	7.3	4.2	4.5	5.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	287,100	286,040	288,000
Total Employment	269,860	268,590	267,690
Total Unemployment	17,240	17,450	20,310
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.1	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 600 to 162,200 in the Charleston area in November. Moderate growth was reported in manufacturing as both durable- and nondurable-good industries increased employment in November. Manufacturing employment rose 200 over the month to a level 900 above November, 1983. Due to the start of the Christmas buying season, trade reflected a moderate 200 increase. The upturn was entirely attained by the retail trade industry group. Government employment expanded from 48,700 to 48,900 reflecting job advances in the federal and state sectors. Construction; transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services all recorded no change in employment for the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Richland and Lexington Counties)

As a result of substantial growth in government, nonfarm employment in the Columbia area rose 600 in November. Reflecting upturns throughout all sectors, government employment was 700 higher than in the previous month. Approximately 57% of the advance was posted in the state sector, as student workers returned to federally funded jobs. Employment gains of 200 each were recorded in trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. The number of jobs in transportation and public utilities increased 100 to 8,800 in November. Showing no change in its workforce, the manufacturing job count remained steady at 27,200. On the negative side, employment losses were found in construction (-200) and services (-300).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area nonfarm employment rose 800 from October's level of 268,700. This increase was primarily in the trade industry where 600 employees were added to payrolls. Over 83% of this growth was in the retail sector due to the start of the Christmas buying season. Wholesale trade, at 13,900, gained 100 jobs. Minor upturns of 100 were reported in construction; transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Government, at 35,800, picked up 300 positions in November. The majority of this upturn was centered in the local sector. Due to plant closings in the nondurable sector, manufacturing employment was lowered 500 to 98,900.

NOTE: The estimates of manufacturing overtime hours, which were not published for October and November, will be included in December's Employment Trends.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES TO GROW

South Carolina's average workweek for manufacturing production workers rose 0.1 hour in November to 41.0.

Notable gains in the nondurable-good sector were reported in textile mill products, and chemicals and allied products. The textile mill workweek rose 0.7 to 40.4 as most industry groups reported hourly advances. Knitting mills (+3.0 hours) posted the largest over-the-month gain, while yarn and thread mills (-0.3 hour) registered the sole decline in textile mill products. Within the nondurable sector, printing and publishing, which experienced less business, recorded the greatest decline.

In the durable-good sector, completion of contracts with fewer reorders pushed the workweek down 0.2 hour to 42.0. Four groups registered losses during the month. Most notable among these was fabricated metal products, where employees worked 1.5 hours a week less than in October.

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers rose 0.1 hour in November.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS NATIONALLY

The nation's unemployment rate took an unexpected dip in November, dropping to 7.2% of the civilian population. Nearly all the new jobs were created in the service industry, with larger-than-usual increases in Christmas hiring by retail stores.

Retail sales increased a strong 1.8% in November. The spurt seemed to contradict reports from many retailers that the Christmas selling season had been a disappointment. The increase was the largest since April, 1984.

Sales of durable goods rose a sturdy 1.7%, following a 3.7% rise in October. Auto sales rose 1.2% during the month.

Nondurable-good sales increased 1.8% after dropping 1.7% in October. General merchandising stores showed a large 2.6% gain in sales, compared with a 2.3% decline the previous month.

Housing starts decreased 0.7% in November. However, building permits for new construction rose almost 11%, suggesting that the housing industry may rebound as a result of the decline in interest rates in recent months. Housing starts dropped the most in the South (-6.5%), while the Northwest reported the largest increase (+17.8%). Starts of single-family homes dropped 0.8%, whereas starts of apartments fell 0.4%.

Personal income rose a hefty 0.7% in November, reflecting gains in employment and earnings. Consumer spending also advanced 0.9% after declining 0.2% in October.

Industrial production in November grew a moderate 0.4% after remaining constant the previous two months.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKERS ADVANCE

Production workers in South Carolina earned an average hourly wage of $7.41 in November, slightly above the $7.35 recorded the month before. Both the durable and nondurable sectors contributed to the rise.

Workers in the soft-good sector had hourly earnings of $7.42 in November, a small advance over October's level of $7.34. Largely responsible for the earnings boost were chemicals and allied products (+$0.13); and printing and publishing (+$0.10). The only major industry division to report a drop in hourly wages in November was paper and allied products. The hard-good sector reported an increase of $0.02 per hour during the month. A gain of $0.16 in lumber and wood products was offset by losses of $0.15 in furniture and fixtures, and $0.10 in stone, clay, and glass products.

Weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing rose $3.19 during November to $303.81. Wages in the hard-good sector fell $0.63, while wages in the soft-good sector gained $4.71.

At the national level, hourly earnings increased $0.03 to $8.44, and average weekly earnings were up $0.21 to $296.24.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.41	$ 7.35	$ 7.15	$ 8.80	$ 8.83	$ 8.24
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.81	$300.62	$296.72	$366.96	$367.33	$328.78
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.41	$ 92.29	$ 98.45	$117.65	$117.66	$120.69

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.37	$ 7.28	$ 6.48	$ 7.24	$ 7.16	$ 6.65
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.01	$296.30	$253.37	$291.77	$287.83	$262.68
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.23	$ 94.91	$ 93.23	$ 93.55	$ 92.19	$ 92.09

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX SLIPS DOWNWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index edged downward 0.2 point to 107.1 in November. The downturn was due to a 1,000 decrease in production worker employment. The November index was 0.5 point greater than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	107.3	106.6
Durable Good Productivity Index	142.7	143.0	131.4
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.4	95.3	98.3
Textile Productivity Index	69.8	69.0	73.2
Apparel Productivity Index	103.4	105.1	106.7

TODAY'S YOUTH: TOMORROW'S LABOR FORCE

Today's Youth: Tomorrow's Labor Force was released in December, 1984 by the Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission. This report provides highlights on the youth population and labor force in South Carolina and the nation. For more information, contact Vicki Boylston of Labor Market Information at (803) 758-8983.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTED TO 1990

South Carolina's employment in nonagricultural industries is expected to reach 1,442,500 by 1990, according to the latest projections of the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Division. Projections were based on a 1980-1982 base period. Largest job increases should occur in service industries where the employment count is forecast to jump to 288,600. The other major growth is expected in wholesale and retail trade. On the negative side, the only negative movement by the end of the decade should be in textile mill products as imports and automation force the job count down to 100,600. A complete listing of employment projections to 1990 for detailed industry groups is available on Table 14.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	14	X		$ 30,000	X		Rock Hill
Civil Engineer	49	None	N/A	16	X		$ 18,000	X		Florence
Respiratory Therapist	24	None	N/A	14	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Electrician	43	None	N/A	14	X		$ 20,000	X		Anderson
X-Ray Technician	96	Training Coordinator	24	16	X		$ 18,000		X	Conway
Warper	99	Loom Fixer	06	09	X		$ 10,400	X		Chester
Bookkeeper	99	Payroll Supervisor	36	12	X		$ 14,000		X	Charleston
LPN	09	None	N/A	13	X		$ 10,500		X	Walterboro
Accountant, Cost	36	None	N/A	16	X		$ 24,000		X	Aiken
Pipe Fitter	48	None	N/A	12	X		$ 25,000	X		Newberry
Secretary	72	Transcriber	72	13	X	X	$ 6,500		X	Beaufort
Landscape Architect	12	None	N/A	15	X		$ 10,000		X	Spartanburg
Maintenance Mechanic	19	None	N/A	13	X		$ 17,680	X		Bennettsville

*There are currently more than 107,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1240.7	1241.9	1208.7	- 1.2	+ 32.0
Total Private	993.9	997.4	970.7	- 3.5	+ 23.2
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	70.2	70.7	72.4	- 0.5	- 2.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.1	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Highway and Street Construction	4.6	4.7	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	30.5	30.8	30.7	- 0.3	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical Work	5.1	5.2	5.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.8	372.8	370.3	- 1.0	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	122.9	122.7	116.7	+ 0.2	+ 6.2
Nondurable Goods	248.9	250.1	253.6	- 1.2	- 4.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.7	55.2	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.9	14.7	- 0.2	0.0
Water Transportation	3.2	3.3	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	13.6	13.6	13.7	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.6	9.6	9.8	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.7	16.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Electric Services	12.1	12.1	11.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.5	251.4	241.7	+ 0.1	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	52.6	52.9	50.8	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.0	29.9	28.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.5	14.4	13.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	23.0	22.4	- 0.4	+ 0.2
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Retail Trade	198.9	198.5	190.9	+ 0.4	+ 8.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	28.8	27.4	26.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.9
Department Stores	21.6	20.3	20.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.6
Food Stores	36.9	36.8	35.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Grocery Stores	35.0	35.0	34.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.8	52.7	51.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Banking	14.8	14.7	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.7	14.6	15.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	7.9	7.8	8.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 0.1
Services	189.3	191.3	177.8	- 2.0	+ 11.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.3	18.7	15.9	- 1.4	+ 1.4
Health Services	43.6	43.7	41.5	- 0.1	+ 2.1
Hospitals	16.6	16.6	15.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Educational Services	17.3	17.1	17.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Total Government	246.8	244.5	238.0	+ 2.3	+ 8.8
Total Federal Government	37.5	37.2	36.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Total State Government	78.4	77.8	72.9	+ 0.6	+ 5.5
State Education	34.8	34.3	30.0	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
Other State Government	43.6	43.5	42.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total Local Government	130.9	129.5	128.2	+ 1.4	+ 2.7
Local Education	78.1	76.7	75.3	+ 1.4	+ 2.8
Other Local Government	52.8	52.8	52.9	0.0	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1983
Manufacturing	371.8	372.8	370.3	- 1.0	+ 1.5
Durable Goods	122.9	122.7	116.7	+ 0.2	+ 6.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13.9	13.9	14.2	0.0	- 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	- 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.1	11.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.9	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	30.9	28.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.4	5.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.6	24.4	22.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.9	10.8	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	248.9	250.1	253.6	- 1.2	- 4.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.4	14.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Meat Products	4.4	4.2	4.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.6	2.5	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1983
Textile Mill Products	110.3	110.9	115.0	- 0.6	- 4.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.0	33.1	34.3	- 0.1	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.5	31.7	33.5	- 0.2	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	16.0	- 0.2	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.2	7.3	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.9	7.0	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.4	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	7.9	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.8	46.2	47.6	- 0.4	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.2	10.5	- 0.3	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.4	7.6	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.6	15.8	16.4	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.0	6.9	7.6	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.4	8.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.1	32.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	16.2	17.3	- 0.1	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.1	19.1	18.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.9	8.9	8.4	0.0	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1236.7	1234.0	1204.3	+ 2.7	+ 32.4
Total Private	995.7	993.6	971.7	+ 2.1	+ 24.0
Construction	70.0	70.1	72.2	- 0.1	- 2.2
Manufacturing	369.6	370.1	368.0	- 0.5	+ 1.6
Durable Goods	122.5	121.8	116.3	+ 0.7	+ 6.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13.8	13.9	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.9	11.1	11.0	- 0.2	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	30.8	28.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.1	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.2	22.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Nondurable Goods	247.1	248.3	251.8	- 1.2	- 4.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.1	14.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products	109.3	110.5	114.0	- 1.2	- 4.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.4	33.0	33.7	- 0.6	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.9	31.1	32.9	- 0.2	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.8	8.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	16.0	- 0.2	- 1.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.3	10.3	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.2	45.8	47.0	- 0.6	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.0	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.8	16.3	- 0.3	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.8	14.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.4	8.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.1	32.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	17.4	- 0.1	- 1.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Net Change From: Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Nov. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.4	56.7	55.1	- 0.3	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.8	14.6	- 0.2	0.0
Communication	13.6	13.6	13.7	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.7	17.7	16.7	0.0	+ 1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	252.3	251.5	242.5	+ 0.8	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	52.7	52.5	50.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	199.6	199.0	191.6	+ 0.6	+ 8.0
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.5	25.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Food Stores	36.7	36.8	35.6	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.3	52.8	52.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.4	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	192.3	190.6	180.6	+ 1.7	+ 11.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.6	19.5	18.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Educational Services	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	241.0	240.4	232.6	+ 0.6	+ 8.4
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.6	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Total State Government	75.9	75.8	70.6	+ 0.1	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	127.3	127.0	124.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	COLUMBIA Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	269.5	268.7	266.3	198.2	197.5	192.2
Construction	15.8	15.7	16.6	11.6	11.8	13.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.5	7.4	8.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.9	99.4	98.6	27.2	27.2	26.2
Durable Goods	29.6	29.6	29.3	13.0	13.0	12.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.8	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.3	5.4	5.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.8	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.5	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.3	69.8	69.3	14.2	14.2	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.1	34.3	34.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.9	12.0	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.1	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.9	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.8	10.0	10.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.7	6.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.3	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	8.0	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.8	4.9	4.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.9	7.9	7.5	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	9.3
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.4	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.3	4.2	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56.9	56.3	55.0	41.7	41.5	40.0
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.8	14.1	11.3	11.4	11.1
Retail Trade	43.0	42.5	40.9	30.4	30.1	28.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.5	6.1	6.3	4.7	4.4	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	10.9	10.8	15.2	15.0	15.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.5	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.3	4.2	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	41.1	41.0	39.0	33.0	33.3	32.2
Business Services	-	-	-	8.3	8.5	7.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.6	6.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Government	35.8	35.5	36.3	60.4	59.7	56.0
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.8	1.8	8.2	8.0	7.7
Total State Government	9.1	9.1	9.2	32.7	32.3	30.1
Total Local Government	24.8	24.6	25.3	19.5	19.4	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	162.2	161.6	156.6	38.7	39.2	39.2
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	20.0	19.8	19.1	12.1	12.1	12.9
Durable Goods	10.4	10.3	9.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.9	.9	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.0	10.8
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.8	8.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.7	38.5	36.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.3	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.4	31.2	29.4	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.6	7.6	7.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.4	27.4	26.8	5.9	6.4	5.9
Total Government	48.9	48.7	47.7	5.4	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.0	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.9	11.8	12.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.9	17.9	16.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.8	48.4	44.2	44.1	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.2	21.4	22.1	13.7	13.7	13.4
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.6	17.7	9.0	9.0	8.7
Textile Mill Products	9.6	9.7	10.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.6
Total Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from publisned series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 9

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1984

				Net Change From	
Industry	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	563.2	562.9	547.1	+ 0.3	+ 16.1
Total Private	426.1	427.2	415.1	- 1.1	+ 11.0
Construction	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	- 0.1
Manufacturing	152.3	153.0	152.4	- 0.7	- 0.1
Durable Goods	40.0	39.9	36.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	7.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	14.0	14.0	12.5	0.0	+ 1.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	112.3	113.1	115.5	- 0.8	- 3.2
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	47.1	47.7	49.2	- 0.6	- 2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	13.9	14.4	0.0	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.2	14.3	15.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.4	40.7	- 0.1	- 1.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.3	9.5	- 0.4	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.7	13.7	14.3	0.0	- 0.6
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.0	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.5	7.6	7.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.3	12.3	12.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	117.5	116.8	112.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.2
Wholesale Trade	13.1	13.0	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.5	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	104.4	103.8	99.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
General Merchandise Stores	21.1	20.1	19.7	+ 1.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	16.8	16.7	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.4	32.4	31.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Banking	11.0	10.9	11.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	106.0	107.1	100.7	- 1.1	+ 5.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.8	11.7	10.0	- 0.9	+ 0.8
Health Services	35.8	35.9	34.3	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	13.6	13.6	13.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Educational Services	10.0	9.8	9.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Government	137.1	135.7	132.0	+ 1.4	+ 5.1
Total Federal Government	11.4	11.4	11.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	42.0	41.6	39.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
State Education	17.1	16.8	14.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.4
Other State Government	24.9	24.8	24.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Total Local Government	83.7	82.7	81.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Local Education	57.8	56.8	55.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Other Local Government	25.9	25.9	25.9	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

November, 1984

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
MANUFACTURING	287.7	288.7	287.5	303.81	300.62	296.72	41.0	40.9	41.5	7.41	7.35	7.15
DURABLE GOODS	92.1	91.9	87.2	310.38	311.01	301.86	42.0	42.2	42.1	7.39	7.37	7.17
Lumber and Wood Products	10.5	10.4	10.7	304.62	299.48	269.19	44.6	44.9	43.7	6.83	6.67	6.16
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.5	4.3	263.52	276.25	231.66	41.5	42.5	39.0	6.35	6.50	5.94
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.3	346.47	356.55	372.20	41.1	41.8	44.1	8.43	8.53	8.44
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.4	290.39	298.92	284.26	40.9	42.4	40.9	7.10	7.05	6.95
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.2	21.1	19.7	349.80	347.27	321.21	43.4	43.3	43.0	8.06	8.02	7.47
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.8	300.64	300.64	303.54	40.3	40.3	42.1	7.46	7.46	7.21
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.3	18.2	16.5	260.42	255.42	267.56	40.5	39.6	41.1	6.43	6.45	6.51
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	307.69	293.74	269.84	39.6	38.0	40.7	7.77	7.73	6.63
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.6	196.8	200.3	300.51	295.80	292.11	40.5	40.3	41.2	7.42	7.34	7.09
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	9.9	9.6	253.53	252.76	246.93	40.5	40.9	39.7	6.26	6.18	6.22
Textile Mill Products	95.5	96.1	99.9	278.36	270.75	267.80	40.4	39.7	41.2	6.89	6.82	6.50
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.7	29.8	30.9	283.18	273.60	271.09	41.1	40.0	41.9	6.89	6.84	6.47
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	27.9	29.5	275.54	274.06	270.24	38.7	38.6	39.8	7.12	7.10	6.79
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.8	7.6	277.72	246.91	256.39	41.7	38.7	42.1	6.66	6.38	6.09
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.0	12.1	13.0	305.24	289.52	280.06	41.7	40.1	41.8	7.32	7.22	6.70
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	279.30	274.80	267.32	41.5	41.2	41.9	6.73	6.67	6.38
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.0	8.0	8.6	245.01	249.69	249.55	40.7	41.0	43.1	6.02	6.09	5.79
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	38.4	39.4	191.38	189.85	192.27	38.2	38.2	39.4	5.01	4.97	4.88
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.4	9.4	179.83	181.76	175.03	36.7	37.4	37.4	4.90	4.86	4.68
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	13.0	13.5	174.88	172.12	163.81	38.1	37.5	37.4	4.59	4.59	4.38
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.2	10.1	517.89	524.70	475.00	44.8	45.0	43.9	11.56	11.66	10.82
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.2	4.9	314.29	324.72	288.35	42.3	44.3	39.5	7.43	7.33	7.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	21.1	472.94	458.64	463.32	42.8	42.0	44.0	11.05	10.92	10.53

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.1	366.96	367.33	363.76	41.7	41.6	42.2	8.80	8.83	8.62
Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.4	359.52	362.94	348.92	42.0	42.4	42.5	8.56	8.56	8.21
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.7	376.40	372.40	383.72	41.5	40.7	41.8	9.07	9.15	9.18

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.5	19.6	19.0	297.01	296.30	279.79	40.3	40.7	40.2	7.37	7.28	6.96
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	8.8	290.79	292.84	275.80	40.5	40.9	40.5	7.18	7.16	6.81
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.9	291.33	303.85	267.21	42.1	44.1	41.3	6.92	6.89	6.47
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	315.22	307.72	276.48	39.8	39.1	38.4	7.92	7.87	7.20
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.4	10.2	301.95	299.63	283.69	40.1	40.6	39.9	7.53	7.38	7.11
Textile Mill Products	1.9	2.0	2.1	266.11	266.99	238.64	39.6	40.7	37.7	6.72	6.56	6.33
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	167.56	174.00	163.34	35.5	37.1	35.9	4.72	4.69	4.55

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
All Manufacturing	73.7	74.9	74.6	291.77	287.83	277.57	40.3	40.2	41.0	7.24	7.16	6.77
Durable Goods	20.7	21.6	21.5	287.62	299.22	281.36	39.4	40.6	40.6	7.30	7.37	6.93
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.9	8.3	339.25	342.83	304.44	42.3	42.8	40.7	8.02	8.01	7.48
Nondurable Goods	53.0	53.3	53.1	290.29	280.00	276.04	40.6	40.0	41.2	7.15	7.00	6.70
Textile Mill Products	30.0	30.2	29.8	283.20	278.00	273.97	40.4	40.0	41.7	7.01	6.95	6.57
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.8	10.2	286.30	279.10	267.62	40.9	40.1	41.3	7.00	6.96	6.48
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	9.6	286.31	284.80	284.08	40.1	40.0	41.9	7.14	7.12	6.78
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.2	1.3	252.22	251.79	259.65	38.1	38.5	39.4	6.62	6.54	6.59
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.5	3.1	263.07	252.40	263.72	39.5	38.3	41.4	6.66	6.59	6.37
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.9	8.0	8.5	180.68	175.81	176.61	37.1	36.4	37.9	4.87	4.83	4.66
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	2.1	2.1	179.00	160.76	157.98	35.8	35.1	35.5	5.00	4.58	4.45
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.6	390.58	384.30	358.16	42.5	42.0	43.1	9.19	9.15	8.31

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
November, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	NOV. 1983	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	NOV. 1983	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	NOV. 1983
ABBEVILLE	6,830	6,580	6,680	4,020	3,770	3,850	2,810	2,810	2,830
AIKEN	38,500	38,500	37,900	19,000	19,000	18,500	19,500	19,500	19,400
ALLENDALE	2,820	2,840	2,800	1,160	1,160	1,100	1,660	1,680	1,700
ANDERSON	47,600	47,730	48,360	21,260	21,380	22,120	26,340	26,350	26,240
BAMBERG	4,550	4,560	4,580	1,850	1,850	1,890	2,700	2,710	2,690
BARNWELL	6,960	6,980	7,060	3,120	3,130	3,150	3,840	3,850	3,910
BEAUFORT	24,890	24,850	23,820	1,030	1,030	1,080	23,860	23,820	22,740
BERKELEY	21,600	21,400	20,400	5,900	5,700	5,800	15,700	15,700	14,600
CALHOUN	3,840	3,760	3,890	2,190	2,130	2,210	1,650	1,630	1,680
CHARLESTON	127,800	127,300	124,200	10,600	10,700	10,200	117,200	116,600	114,000
CHEROKEE	15,410	15,420	15,090	7,870	7,890	7,630	7,540	7,530	7,460
CHESTER	11,210	11,340	12,010	5,820	5,940	6,640	5,390	5,400	5,370
CHESTERFIELD	11,740	11,880	11,830	6,570	6,680	6,650	5,170	5,200	5,180
CLARENDON	6,300	6,300	6,290	1,730	1,750	1,750	4,570	4,550	4,540
COLLETON	8,710	8,700	8,700	2,620	2,610	2,620	6,090	6,090	6,080
DARLINGTON	19,500	19,520	19,540	8,260	8,250	8,330	11,240	11,270	11,210
DILLON	8,700	8,720	8,750	3,590	3,600	3,640	5,110	5,120	5,110
DORCHESTER	12,800	12,900	12,000	3,500	3,400	3,100	9,300	9,500	8,900
EDGEFIELD	4,260	4,240	4,170	2,060	2,060	2,010	2,200	2,180	2,160
FAIRFIELD	6,470	6,510	6,130	2,460	2,490	2,350	4,010	4,020	3,780
FLORENCE	44,040	44,030	43,510	13,640	13,690	13,420	30,400	30,340	30,090
GEORGETOWN	14,710	15,090	15,930	4,120	4,170	4,030	10,590	10,920	11,900
GREENVILLE	150,600	149,700	149,000	48,700	48,800	49,100	101,900	100,900	99,900
GREENWOOD	26,900	27,110	26,800	12,840	13,000	12,820	14,060	14,110	13,980
HAMPTON	5,040	5,060	5,000	1,880	1,900	1,800	3,160	3,160	3,200
HORRY	48,610	50,480	46,670	7,000	7,110	7,180	41,610	43,370	39,490
JASPER	3,120	3,120	3,190	180	190	200	2,940	2,930	2,990
KERSHAW	14,030	13,950	14,660	6,820	6,800	7,510	7,210	7,150	7,150
LANCASTER	17,400	17,440	17,670	9,530	9,600	9,790	7,870	7,840	7,880
LAURENS	17,410	17,420	17,170	8,130	8,140	7,920	9,280	9,280	9,250
LEE	2,970	2,970	2,980	1,010	1,010	970	1,960	1,960	2,010
LEXINGTON	42,800	42,800	42,200	13,100	13,100	12,800	29,700	29,700	29,400
McCORMICK	1,940	1,960	1,930	800	800	800	1,140	1,160	1,130
MARION	10,520	10,860	10,900	4,740	4,890	5,190	5,780	5,970	5,710
MARLBORO	8,650	8,700	8,680	4,260	4,310	4,300	4,390	4,390	4,380
NEWBERRY	10,390	10,380	10,670	4,880	4,850	5,100	5,510	5,530	5,570
OCONEE	18,300	18,290	18,520	8,770	8,790	9,010	9,530	9,500	9,510
ORANGEBURG	25,380	25,340	24,870	8,810	8,770	8,480	16,570	16,570	16,390
PICKENS	29,500	29,900	28,700	12,100	12,400	11,400	17,400	17,500	17,300
RICHLAND	154,700	155,400	150,200	14,100	14,100	13,400	140,600	141,300	136,800
SALUDA	3,030	2,990	2,980	1,180	1,150	1,140	1,850	1,840	1,840
SPARTANBURG	89,400	89,100	91,800	38,100	38,200	40,900	51,300	50,900	50,900
SUMTER	27,980	27,980	27,930	8,690	8,610	8,610	19,290	19,280	19,320
UNION	9,430	9,320	9,640	5,280	5,170	5,520	4,150	4,150	4,120
WILLIAMSBURG	8,260	8,280	8,380	2,720	2,730	2,830	5,540	5,550	5,550
YORK	38,740	39,230	39,170	12,110	12,120	12,850	26,630	27,110	26,320

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1984

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	NOV. 1984	OCT. 1984	NOV. 1983	NOV. 1984	OCT.. 1984	NOV. 1983	NOV. 1984	OCT.. 1984	NOV. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	10,110	9,660	9,940	1,110	990	1,110	11.0	10.2	11.2
AIKEN---------	44,480	43,980	45,110	3,310	3,320	4,510	7.4	7.5	10.0
ALLENDALE-----	3,850	3,910	3,980	500	460	630	13.0	11.8	15.8
ANDERSON------	62,010	62,070	63,360	4,980	4,970	5,290	8.0	8.0	8.3
BAMBERG-------	7,100	7,180	7,170	640	620	620	9.0	8.6	8.6
BARNWELL------	9,590	9,730	9,840	750	770	820	7.8	7.9	8.3
BEAUFORT------	31,540	31,520	31,010	1,340	1,380	1,880	4.2	4.4	6.1
BERKELEY------	39,990	40,030	39,330	2,240	2,560	2,810	5.6	6.4	7.1
CALHOUN-------	7,040	7,000	7,200	490	480	490	7.0	6.9	6.8
CHARLESTON----	115,840	115,500	115,350	5,470	5,950	8,560	4.7	5.2	7.4
CHEROKEE------	23,690	23,740	23,630	1,350	1,460	1,700	5.7	6.1	7.2
CHESTER-------	15,540	14,630	15,080	2,000	1,940	1,550	13.8	13.3	10.3
CHESTERFIELD--	18,860	19,120	19,200	1,520	1,490	1,630	8.1	7.8	8.5
CLARENDON-----	12,560	12,950	12,360	1,400	1,420	1,090	11.1	11.0	8.8
COLLETON------	12,810	12,770	12,950	1,210	1,080	1,270	9.4	8.5	9.8
DARLINGTON----	27,010	27,270	27,640	2,440	2,360	2,830	9.0	8.7	10.2
DILLON--------	14,470	14,370	14,180	1,830	1,430	1,350	12.6	10.0	9.5
DORCHESTER----	24,610	24,500	24,410	1,190	1,260	1,750	4.8	5.1	7.2
EDGEFIELD-----	7,770	7,850	7,910	520	530	720	6.7	6.8	9.1
FAIRFIELD-----	10,360	10,560	9,980	730	830	810	7.0	7.9	8.1
FLORENCE------	50,750	50,810	50,590	4,200	3,920	4,300	8.3	7.7	8.5
GEORGETOWN----	20,560	20,440	22,220	2,930	2,360	3,070	14.3	11.5	13.8
GREENVILLE----	144,590	143,890	145,160	8,060	8,000	9,730	5.6	5.6	6.7
GREENWOOD-----	27,130	27,230	27,450	2,140	2,130	2,490	7.9	7.8	9.1
HAMPTON-------	7,490	7,520	7,670	710	640	880	9.5	8.5	11.5
HORRY---------	66,530	68,940	64,890	5,670	5,230	5,970	8.5	7.6	9.2
JASPER--------	5,990	6,020	6,280	410	390	540	6.8	6.5	8.6
KERSHAW-------	17,470	17,760	18,190	1,510	1,530	1,450	8.6	8.6	8.0
LANCASTER-----	21,550	21,510	22,160	1,980	1,940	2,210	9.2	9.0	10.0
LAURENS-------	21,790	21,660	21,970	1,860	1,740	2,260	8.5	8.0	10.3
LEE-----------	7,610	7,760	7,750	720	670	810	9.5	8.6	10.5
LEXINGTON-----	70,500	70,350	69,920	3,030	2,960	4,150	4.3	4.2	5.9
McCORMICK-----	3,110	3,190	3,320	390	420	590	12.5	13.2	17.8
MARION--------	15,920	16,370	16,460	2,390	1,990	2,340	15.0	12.2	14.2
MARLBORO------	11,490	11,750	12,060	1,660	1,650	2,130	14.4	14.0	17.7
NEWBERRY------	15,520	15,680	16,150	820	890	1,000	5.3	5.7	6.2
OCONEE--------	20,480	20,350	21,250	1,700	1,610	2,190	8.3	7.9	10.3
ORANGEBURG----	37,250	37,720	37,390	2,910	2,950	3,370	7.8	7.8	9.0
PICKENS-------	40,610	40,450	40,690	3,010	3,030	3,390	7.4	7.5	8.3
RICHLAND------	135,260	135,830	133,740	5,600	6,330	7,350	4.1	4.7	5.5
SALUDA--------	6,780	6,870	6,990	470	530	730	6.9	7.7	10.4
SPARTANBURG---	101,910	101,710	102,150	6,180	6,430	7,190	6.1	6.3	7.0
SUMTER--------	35,020	35,060	35,560	2,840	2,830	3,230	8.1	8.1	9.1
UNION---------	12,500	12,250	13,220	1,480	1,370	1,910	11.8	11.2	14.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,070	16,110	16,430	1,770	1,420	1,800	11.0	8.8	11.0
YORK----------	50,770	51,920	52,190	4,000	4,680	4,710	7.9	9.0	9.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

Table 14

Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina
-- 1982, 1983, Projected 1990 --
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	1982 Monthly Average Employment	1983 Monthly Average Employment	Projected 1990 Employment
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,162.2	1,182.4	1,442.5
Total Private	934.1	952.0	1,190.9
Construction	64.6	69.2	80.2
Manufacturing	364.5	362.0	384.4
Durable Goods	112.0	112.0	133.2
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.9	13.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.6	4.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	5.0	5.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.1	10.5	12.4
Primary Metal Products	6.3	6.1	8.5
Fabricated Metal Products	13.5	13.8	16.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.4	6.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.6	27.5	34.0
Metalworking Machinery	3.9	4.0	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.4	7.0	10.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	21.7	20.7	25.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.4	8.2	9.5
Transportation Equipment	5.2	5.7	5.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.4	6.7
Nondurable Goods	252.5	250.0	251.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.4	16.5
Textile Mill Products	117.5	113.6	100.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.4	33.6	29.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	36.4	33.2	28.4
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.4	7.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.1	16.2	14.0
Floor Covering Mills	2.8	3.4	3.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	10.1	9.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.6	5.7	6.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.5	46.5	46.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.0	9.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.7	16.3	16.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	7.3	7.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.0	14.3	16.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.8	3.9	4.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.3	4.2	4.6
Printing and Publishing	8.2	8.6	10.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.2	32.6	36.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.0	18.6	23.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	53.6	54.0	68.0
Trucking and Warehousing	13.3	14.0	17.6
Communication	14.3	13.5	18.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	16.3	18.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	230.8	237.2	303.6
Wholesale Trade	49.3	49.5	61.5
Retail Trade	181.5	187.7	242.1
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	25.4	32.7
Food Stores	33.7	34.8	42.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	48.9	50.9	64.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	22.4	23.6	27.0
Insurance Carriers	10.8	11.0	13.0
Services	169.8	177.0	288.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16 4	16.7	26.1
Educational Services	15.3	15.5	16.5
Health Services	38.0	40.6	52.3
Hospitals	13.7	15.1	19.4
Total Government	228.1	230.4	251.6
Total Federal Government	36.6	37.1	39.3
Total State Government	70.1	70.4	76.5
State Education	27.4	27.3	32.5
Other State Government	42.7	43.1	44.0
Total Local Government	121.5	122.9	135.8
Local Education	69.1	69.8	77.2
Other Local Government	52.4	53.1	58.6

Note: Totals may not add exactly due to rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Martha Oliver, Julia McCarthy, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

2/11/85 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

DECEMBER, 1984

SEASONAL GAINS BOOST NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

HOLIDAY SEASON STIMULATES STATE'S WORKFORCE

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina increased 3,700 in December to 1,242,900. Benefitting from both the private and public sectors, this level was 28,700 above the year-ago figure. Traditional hiring of additional personnel for the holiday season provided the major impetus although public employment also experienced some growth.

PRIVATE SECTOR SHOWS STRONG SEASONAL GROWTH

Employers in the state's private sector added 2,900 workers to their rolls over the month with the bulk of the gain recorded in trade. Retailers hired 4,400 new workers as they geared up for the holiday buying (and selling) season. Coupled with the 100-worker addition of wholesalers, trade employment reached 256,000 in December. Six hundred jobseekers found work in transportation and public utilities. Two-thirds of those were in water transportation, with the remainder in electric, gas, and sanitary services. This latter group should grow more in coming months with the onset of colder weather. The remainder of the workforce expansion was contributed by the finance, insurance, and real estate industry, where 500 jobs were added. Increased activity in banking required 400 additional workers in December.

Manufacturing employment continued to suffer during December as 1,200 employees were terminated. The loss dropped the factory workforce to 370,000, 500 below one year ago. The entire slip was recorded in the nondurable sector, where 1,000 seasonal workers were terminated. Small declines were also noted in food and kindred products (-100), and textile mill products (-100). Textile employment fell to 110,000, 4,900 less than a year earlier. Continued high interest rates and harsher weather pushed the construction job count down 800 to 69,600. Three hundred jobs each were lost by heavy construction contractors, and highway and street builders. The final industry to lose employees was services, where 700 were separated from their jobs. The bulk of this decline occurred in hotels and other lodging places, as 900 individuals were removed. Educational services laid off 300 workers, while a small gain (+200) was recorded in health services.

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PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN DECEMBER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Government employment was up 800 in December to 247,400, a gain of 10,400 from the previous year. State government supplied the entire boost, with educational institutions putting 700 new workers on jobs. Both the federal and local levels of government remained unchanged over the month.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 3,000, rose to 564,800 in December. A 2,800 hike in wholesale and retail trade was the primary reason for the positive December development. Due to the Christmas buying season, general merchandise stores accounted for 64% of the wholesale and retail trade industry surge. Also reporting gains in the private sector were finance, insurance, and real estate (+400); and transportation and public utilities (+200).

On the negative side, services recorded the largest decline over the month, losing 300. Hotels and other lodging places, with seasonal downturns, were the predominant factor. Manufacturing, continuing to suffer from layoffs and cutbacks, removed 200 females from the payrolls. Nondurable goods experienced an increase of 200 females, but was more than offset by a 400 decline in durable goods. Of significant note, textile mill products gained 100, the first positive movement since June, 1984. The final major industry in the private sector, construction, registered a minute loss of 100.

In the public sector, the monthly count of females in government jobs increased 200 to 137,100. State government advanced 300, while local government dropped 100. Federal government remained constant.

When compared to year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 21,000. With the exception of construction, all major divisions reported expansion over the year. Government accounted for 38% of the yearly growth.

FACTORY WORKWEEK CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

The average workweek for South Carolina's factory production workers, gaining 0.2 hour in December, rose for the fifth consecutive month. The increase in weekly hours took place in the durable-good sector, while the workweek in nondurable goods remained unchanged. The most prominent industry advances in the hard-good sector occurred in machinery, except electrical (+1.1); fabricated metal products (+1.0); and stone, clay, and glass products (+0.9). Offsetting trends within the soft-good sector caused its workweek to remain constant at 40.5 hours from November to December. The scheduling of shorter work hours resulted in large declines in apparel and other textile products (-0.7), and printing and publishing (-0.5). Advances in the workweek among soft-good manufacturers were found in food and kindred products, and chemicals and allied products.

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers rose 0.2 hour to 40.7 hours in December.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose to 7.3% in December, the third consecutive monthly advance. This rate represented 106,800 jobless individuals, an increase of 3,400 from the November level. The gain in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in agriculture, construction, and services. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.2% in December.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

December, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,467,000	1,462,800	1,460,800	1,480,500	1,470,300	1,474,300
Total Employment	1,360,200	1,359,400	1,348,300	1,369,400	1,363,000	1,357,500
Total Unemployment	106,800	103,400	112,500	111,100	107,300	116,800
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	183,260	180,440	178,710	206,790	205,770	202,870
Total Employment	173,870	171,550	167,090	197,880	197,150	192,680
Total Unemployment	9,390	8,890	11,620	8,910	8,620	10,190
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.9	6.5	4.3	4.2	5.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	289,330	287,110	287,880
Total Employment	271,560	269,880	269,410
Total Unemployment	17,770	17,230	18,470
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	6.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,600 in the Charleston area in December with most of the boost resulting from an increase of 1,100 workers in trade. These additional jobs were primarily located in the retail sector due to the Christmas buying season. Wholesale trade picked up 100 employees. Seasonal advances in local education were totally responsible for the growth of 300 in government. Both transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate gained 200 jobs over last month. The slight upturn in manufacturing (+100) was in the durable-good sector. The number of jobs in nondurables remained unchanged. Also remaining constant was construction. The only industry to lose employment was services, down 200.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm work force was lowered by 100 in December. Negative employment trends in the private sector were totally responsible for the downturn in the nonagricultural employment level. Seasonal reductions in the service industry caused a net loss of 300 jobs in December. The number of positions in construction and manufacturing dropped 100 each from one month earlier. Responding to positive employment movements in the retail sector, trade employment increased 200 to 41,800. The wholesale trade job count of 11,800 was unchanged from November to December. Also stable between the two months were transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment in the public sector expanded 200 during December to 60,800. All industry groups reported employment upturns, except federal government which was constant at 8,400. State and local government gained 100 positions each as additional employees were needed to fill temporary job openings.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Wage and salary employment in the Greenville area showed no change from November to December, remaining at 269,500. Spurred by Christmas shoppers, retail trade gained 1,100 workers while wholesale trade picked up only a slight 100. Transportation and public utilities also showed a small gain of 100 employees. Due to layoffs in both durable- and nondurable-good industries, manufacturing lost 700 jobs in December. Durable goods showed a drop of 400, and nondurable goods fell 300. Cutbacks in personnel were also felt in services (-400); finance, insurance, and real estate (-100); and government (-100). Construction, at 15,800, remained unchanged over the month.

ECONOMY SHOWS SLOWER GROWTH RATE NATIONALLY

Industrial production in the U.S. rose a strong 0.6% in December providing further evidence that the economy picked up steam at the end of the year. The increase followed a 0.4% gain in November after declines in October and September. Higher production was widespread and included makers of consumer goods, business equipment, defense and space equipment, construction supplies, and mining.

The nation's unemployment rate rose a tenth of a percentage point to 7.2% in December, but the creation of 340,000 new jobs during the month was a favorable sign for the economy. The number of Americans holding jobs in December was up to a record 106.3 million. Employment in manufacturing grew by 85,000 jobs and the workforce in the service sector continued the increases of recent months.

Retail sales dropped 0.1% during December following a strong 2.0% increase in November. Except for sagging business in new-car showrooms, the December decline would have been a 0.5% gain. For all of 1984, retail sales were up 10.4% over the previous year.

Purchases of nondurable goods such as clothing expanded 0.4% over the month. This included a 2.3% advance at department stores, a 1.0% gain at apparel stores, and a 1.0% boost at restaurants. Grocery stores suffered a 1.1% drop in sales, while sales at service stations were down 1.1%. Sales of durable goods fell 0.9% in December, mainly due to the slip in auto sales.

Personal income rose a solid 0.5% during the month, while consumer spending jumped a hefty 1.2%. The growth in income was held back by some unusual one-time changes in the payment of military retirement and Social Security benefits. Without those changes, personal income would have risen 0.8%.

SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORY PAYROLLS EDGE UPWARD

Average hourly earnings for the state's manufacturing production employees showed a moderate increase of $0.04 in December. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the increase.

In the hard-good sector, average wages rose $0.06 during the month, while hourly earnings in the soft-good sector experienced a $0.03 gain. Within durable goods, payroll increases ranging from $0.01 to $0.09 more than offset the sole decline of $0.23 in instruments and related products.

Hourly earnings for soft-good manufacturers rose to $7.43, reflecting significant gains in apparel and other textile products (+$0.12); chemicals and allied products (+$0.05); and printing and publishing (+$0.04). Reductions in hourly wages were recorded in all other major industry divisions during December.

Weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased $3.13 to $306.12. Hard-good wages rose $5.50 per week, while soft-good earnings gained $1.22. At the national level, hourly earnings increased $0.09 to $9.39, and average weekly earnings rose $9.30 to $387.81.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.43	$ 7.39	$ 7.19	$ 9.05	$ 8.69	$ 8.60
Average Weekly Earnings	$306.12	$302.99	$300.54	$398.20	$381.49	$368.94
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.05	$ 97.14	$ 99.68	$127.55	$122.31	$122.37

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.47	$ 7.41	$ 7.06	$ 7.26	$ 7.27	$ 6.85
Average Weekly Earnings	$312.25	$300.85	$289.46	$299.84	$295.16	$287.02
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.13	$ 95.00	$ 96.01	$ 96.04	$ 94.63	$ 95.20

NO CHANGE IN OVERTIME HOURS IN DECEMBER

Production workers in the state's manufacturing industry saw no change in the amount of overtime worked in December. The norm of 3.5 hours has remained unchanged for the past several months with only minor fluctuations within the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. Workers in the hard-good sector lost 0.1 hour, slipping to 3.6, while those in nondurables saw no change from an average of 3.4 hours in November. Overall, premium hours were 0.3 below the 3.8 hours of December, 1983.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

December, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.8
Durable Goods	3.6	3,7	3.5
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	4.0

OVERTIME HOURS FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Manufacturing overtime hours for October and November, 1984, which were not published previously, are shown below.

Summary of Monthly Overtime Hours Of Manufacturing Workers

October, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.5	3.5
Durable Goods	4.1	3.7	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.4	3.6

November, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.6	3.5	3.5
Durable Goods	3.6	4.0	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.3	3.7

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX MOVES UPWARD

The manufacturing production worker productivity index moved upward 0.7 point to 107.3 in December. The positive movement was caused by a 500 increase in production worker employment combined with an upturn of 0.2 hour in the workweek. The December index was 2.0 points less than the year-ago figure of 109.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

December, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.3	106.6	109.3
Durable Good Productivity Index	143.8	142.1	138.4
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.1	95.0	99.7
Textile Productivity Index	69.7	69.7	75.0
Apparel Productivity Index	99.6	101.8	111.2

SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY IMPROVES IN 1984

The Southeastern economy continued to recover during 1984 with rising employment, declining unemployment, continued low rates of inflation, and moderate wage increases, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The total number of nonagricultural jobs in the Southeast rose sharply for the second straight year, adding 591,400 jobs to the payrolls. In the past two years, 1,175,700 jobs have been added in the region. Three-fourths of the new jobs created between October, 1983-1984 were in the service-producing industries of transportation and public utilities; trade; services; finance, insurance and real estate; and government. The number of manufacturing jobs rose by 71,700 over the 12 months ending in October. This was about half the rate of increase for the nation as a whole and is largely due to a sharp decrease in textile employment. From October, 1983 to October, 1984, 23,400 textile jobs were lost in the region. When compared with pre-recession levels, the textile industry showed a drop of 53,200 jobs.

Unemployment in the region fell in 1984, although not as much as in the nation as a whole. The Southeastern jobless rate dropped from 8.6% in October, 1983 to 7.7% in October, 1984, a decline of 0.9 percentage point. The national rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased by 1.4 percentage points from 8.4% to 7.0%. Improvement in unemployment varied among the states. Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee recorded sharp declines in unemployment, while North Carolina's decrease was more moderate (7.1% to 6.8% over the year). In contrast, Mississippi experienced an increase in joblessness (10.4% to 10.6%). In all, nearly 90% of the regions' 143,300 drop in unemployment occurred in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Consumer price increases were moderate in the region during the year. Prices were up 3.9% between 1983 and 1984 compared to a rise of 3.2% in the previous 12-month period. As for payrolls, wage and salaries of private nonfarm workers in the Southeast rose 4.1% in the 12 months ending in September, 1984.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$34,000	X		Aiken
Medical Assistant	66	Laboratory Assistant	06	13	X		$ 8,000	X		Sumter
Accounts Payable Clerk	19	Teaching	48	17	X		$12,000		X	Greenwood
Electrician	17	Electrical Foreman	72	12	X		$20,000	X		Georgetown
Clerk-Typist	07	Clerk	12	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Hartsville
Draftsman	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Laboratory Technician	13	None	N/A	16	X		$14,000		X	Rock Hill
Dental Assistant	43	Office Manager	11	13	X		$ 9,000		X	Conway
Landscape Supervisor	14	Biological Aide	08	12	X		$ 9,500		X	Charleston
Purchasing Agent	99	None	N/A	12	X		$13,500	X		Union
Billing Clerk	30	None	N/A	12	X		$10,400		X	Greenville
Auditor	31	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000		X	Spartanburg
Medical Secretary	66	None	N/A	13	X		$14,000		X	Gaffney

*There are currently more than 100,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1242.9	1239.2	1214.2	+ 3.7	+ 28.7
Total Private	995.5	992.6	977.2	+ 2.9	+ 18.3
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	69.6	70.4	72.6	- 0.8	- 3.0
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.8	13.1	12.5	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.6	4.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.5	8.5	8.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	30.4	30.5	30.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Electrical Work	5.2	5.1	5.6	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	370.0	371.2	370.5	- 1.2	- 0.5
Durable Goods	122.6	122.6	117.3	0.0	+ 5.3
Nondurable Goods	247.4	248.6	253.2	- 1.2	- 5.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.2	56.6	55.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.5	14.6	14.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Water Transportation	3.8	3.4	3.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	13.5	13.6	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.5	9.6	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.7	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.2	12.1	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	256.0	251.5	247.2	+ 4.5	+ 8.8
Wholesale Trade	52.7	52.6	51.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.1	30.0	29.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	14.6	14.5	13.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.6	22.6	22.6	0.0	0.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

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TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1983
Retail Trade	203.3	198.9	195.5	+ 4.4	+ 7.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.5	8.4	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.7	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	31.5	28.8	30.1	+ 2.7	+ 1.4
Department Stores	23.4	21.6	22.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.1
Food Stores	37.1	36.9	35.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	35.0	35.0	34.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.4	52.9	51.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Banking	15.3	14.9	15.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	14.8	14.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.4	6.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.0	8.3	+ 0.3	0.0
Insurance Carriers	9.7	9.6	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Services	187.5	188.2	178.3	- 0.7	+ 9.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	16.4	17.3	15.4	- 0.9	+ 1.0
Health Services	43.7	43.5	41.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Hospitals	16.5	16.5	15.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Educational Services	17.1	17.4	16.9	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.0	9.2	8.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Total Government	247.4	246.6	237.0	+ 0.8	+ 10.4
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.4	37.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	79.1	78.3	71.8	+ 0.8	+ 7.3
State Education	35.4	34.7	28.7	+ 0.7	+ 6.7
Other State Government	43.7	43.6	43.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	130.9	130.9	128.2	0.0	+ 2.7
Local Education	78.0	78.1	75.3	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Other Local Government	52.9	52.8	52.9	+ 0.1	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1983
Manufacturing	370.0	371.2	370.5	- 1.2	- 0.5
Durable Goods	122.6	122.6	117.3	0.0	+ 5.3
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.8	14.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.5	3.5	3.8	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.1	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.4	3.3	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	6.0	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	31.0	28.9	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.4	4.5	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.2	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.4	5.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.5	24.5	22.6	0.0	+ 1.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	2.8	2.7	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.8	10.9	9.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	6.4	6.5	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	247.4	248.6	253.2	- 1.2	- 5.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Meat Products	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Net Change From:	
				Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
Textile Mill Products	110.0	110.1	114.9	- 0.1	- 4.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.1	32.9	34.3	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.4	31.5	33.2	- 0.1	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.5	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.0	16.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.1	7.2	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.1	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.4	10.2	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.6	45.6	47.5	0.0	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	9.9	10.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.5	7.4	8.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.4	16.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	7.0	7.0	7.6	0.0	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.4	7.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.6	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.4	8.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.0	32.0	32.3	0.0	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.1	16.1	16.9	0.0	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.2	19.1	18.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.0	8.9	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1237.6	1235.3	1208.4	+ 2.3	+ 29.2
Total Private	995.0	994.4	976.0	+ 0.6	+ 19.0
Construction	69.8	70.2	72.8	- 0.4	- 3.0
Manufacturing	368.8	369.0	369.2	- 0.2	- 0.4
Durable Goods	122.5	122.2	117.2	+ 0.3	+ 5.3
Lumber and Wood Products	13.7	13.7	14.1	0.0	- 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.9	11.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.1	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	30.9	28.9	0.0	+ 2.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.2	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.5	24.3	22.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Nondurable Goods	246.3	246.8	252.1	- 0.5	- 5.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	108.9	109.2	113.8	- 0.3	- 4.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.4	32.4	33.5	0.0	- 1.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.8	30.9	32.6	- 0.1	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.0	15.0	16.0	0.0	- 1.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.5	10.3	0.0	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	45.3	45.1	47.2	+ 0.2	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	9.8	10.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.5	15.3	16.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.1	7.3	7.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	14.6	14.7	14.6	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.4	8.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.0	32.6	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.4	16.2	17.2	+ 0.2	- 0.8

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Net Change From: Nov. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	56.5	55.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.9
Trucking and Warehousing	14.5	14.5	14.6	0.0	- 0.1
Communication	13.5	13.6	13.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.7	16.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	252.4	252.3	243.6	+ 0.1	+ 8.8
Wholesale Trade	52.6	52.7	51.6	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Retail Trade	199.8	199.6	192.1	+ 0.2	+ 7.7
General Merchandise Stores	27.3	27.6	26.1	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Food Stores	36.9	36.7	35.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.9	53.4	52.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.5	11.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	191.2	191.2	181.8	0.0	+ 9.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.8	19.6	18.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Educational Services	15.5	15.6	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Total Government	242.6	240.9	232.3	+ 1.7	+ 10.3
Total Federal Government	37.7	37.7	37.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Total State Government	77.4	75.9	70.3	+ 1.5	+ 7.1
Total Local Government	127.5	127.3	124.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

December, 1984

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	269.5	269.5	267.2	198.1	198.2	192.3
Construction	15.8	15.8	16.3	11.5	11.6	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.6	7.5	7.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.2	98.9	98.9	27.0	27.1	26.3
Durable Goods	29.2	29.6	29.2	12.8	13.0	12.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.3	5.3	5.0	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.0	69.3	69.7	14.2	14.1	13.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Textile Mill Products	34.0	34.1	34.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.0	11.9	11.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.1	10.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.8	9.8	10.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	6.2	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.3	2.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.9	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.8	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.8	9.7	9.7	8.7	8.7	9.2
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.4	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.3	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	58.1	56.9	56.2	41.8	41.6	40.0
Wholesale Trade	14.0	13.9	14.1	11.3	11.3	11.1
Retail Trade	44.1	43.0	42.1	30.5	30.3	28.9
General Merchandise Stores	7.1	6.5	7.2	4.8	4.6	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.9	11.0	10.8	15.2	15.2	15.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.3	4.3	4.1
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	40.7	41.1	38.9	32.8	33.1	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	8.2	8.3	7.5
Health Services	-	-	-	6.4	6.5	6.5
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Government	35.7	35.8	36.2	60.8	60.6	55.9
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.4	8.4	7.7
Total State Government	8.9	9.1	8.9	32.8	32.7	30.0
Total Local Government	24.9	24.8	25.5	19.6	19.5	18.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON Dec. 1984	CHARLESTON Nov. 1984	CHARLESTON Dec. 1983	ROCK HILL Dec. 1984	ROCK HILL Nov. 1984	ROCK HILL Dec. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	163.8	162.2	157.3	38.8	38.7	39.4
Construction	10.7	10.7	10.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing	20.1	20.0	19.2	12.2	12.1	12.8
Durable Goods	10.5	10.4	9.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	.8	.9	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.6	9.6	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.7
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	.9	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.8	8.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39.8	38.7	37.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.3	7.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	32.4	31.4	30.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	7.6	7.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	27.2	27.4	26.8	5.9	5.9	6.1
Total Government	49.2	48.9	47.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.1	19.1	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.9	11.9	12.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.2	17.9	15.9	-	-	-

INDUSTRY	ANDERSON Nov. 1984	ANDERSON Oct. 1984	ANDERSON Nov. 1983	FLORENCE Nov. 1984	FLORENCE Oct. 1984	FLORENCE Nov. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.6	48.3	44.1	44.1	43.5
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.2	21.2	22.0	13.6	13.7	13.4
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7
Nondurable Goods	16.3	16.4	17.7	8.9	9.0	8.7
Textile Mill Products	9.5	9.6	10.4	2.9	3.0	3.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.3	5.2	6.7	6.6	6.5
Total Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	8.0	8.0	7.9

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
December, 1984

Industry	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Net Change From Nov. 1984	Net Change From Dec. 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	564.8	561.8	550.5	+ 3.0	+ 14.3
Total Private	427.7	424.9	418.9	+ 2.8	+ 8.8
Construction	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Manufacturing	151.3	151.5	152.8	- 0.2	- 1.5
Durable Goods	39.4	39.8	37.5	- 0.4	+ 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.5	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.8	13.9	12.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	111.9	111.7	115.3	+ 0.2	- 3.4
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Textile Mill Products	47.1	47.0	49.0	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.9	13.8	14.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.2	14.2	14.9	0.0	- 0.7
Knitting Mills	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.9	38.8	40.7	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	8.9	9.5	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.5	13.4	14.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Children's Outerwear	6.0	6.1	6.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishin	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.8	6.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.5	12.3	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Communication	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	120.3	117.5	115.5	+ 2.8	+ 4.8
Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.1	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.5	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	107.1	104.4	102.7	+ 2.7	+ 4.4
General Merchandise Stores	22.9	21.1	22.0	+ 1.8	+ 0.9
Food Stores	17.0	16.8	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.8	32.4	31.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Banking	11.4	11.0	11.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Services	105.3	105.6	100.7	- 0.3	+ 4.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.2	10.8	9.6	- 0.6	+ 0.6
Health Services	35.9	35.7	34.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	13.6	13.5	13.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	9.9	10.1	9.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total Government	137.1	136.9	131.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.5
Total Federal Government	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	42.2	41.9	38.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.5
State Education	17.3	17.0	14.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Other State Government	24.9	24.9	24.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Total Local Government	83.6	83.7	81.6	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Local Education	57.7	57.8	55.7	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Other Local Government	25.9	25.9	25.9	0.0	0.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

December, 1984

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
MANUFACTURING	286.7	286.2	287.9	306.12	302.99	300.54	41.2	41.0	41.8	7.43	7.39	7.19
DURABLE GOODS	91.7	91.5	87.9	316.20	310.70	307.87	42.5	42.1	42.7	7.44	7.38	7.21
Lumber and Wood Products	10.3	10.4	10.7	308.95	305.10	272.59	45.3	45.2	43.2	6.82	6.75	6.31
Furniture and Fixtures	4.4	4.3	4.3	262.44	263.11	230.43	41.2	41.5	37.9	6.37	6.34	6.08
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	6.4	8.4	8.3	351.95	343.94	366.21	41.7	40.8	43.7	8.44	8.43	8.38
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.5	299.46	291.10	289.82	42.0	41.0	41.7	7.13	7.10	6.95
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.2	21.1	19.9	364.83	351.92	335.79	44.6	43.5	44.3	8.18	8.09	7.58
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.9	316.73	301.38	321.90	42.4	40.4	44.4	7.47	7.46	7.25
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	18.3	18.1	16.9	268.96	263.49	280.50	41.0	40.6	42.5	6.56	6.49	6.60
Instruments and Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.1	297.83	307.69	282.81	39.5	39.6	42.4	7.54	7.77	6.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.0	194.7	200.0	300.92	299.70	295.18	40.5	40.5	41.4	7.43	7.40	7.13
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.1	9.6	255.62	254.34	242.69	40.9	40.5	38.4	6.25	6.28	6.32
Textile Mill Products	95.4	95.2	99.7	277.55	279.04	274.14	40.4	40.5	41.6	6.87	6.89	6.59
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.8	29.6	30.9	278.80	282.49	273.14	40.7	41.0	41.7	6.85	6.89	6.55
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.7	29.2	279.03	276.58	278.24	39.3	38.9	40.5	7.10	7.11	6.87
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.5	7.6	291.64	280.31	266.98	42.7	41.9	43.2	6.83	6.69	6.18
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.1	13.0	296.84	302.73	286.44	41.0	41.3	42.0	7.24	7.33	6.82
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	268.71	278.88	287.74	40.9	41.5	44.2	6.57	6.72	6.51
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.9	7.9	8.7	241.79	243.81	252.57	39.9	40.5	43.1	6.06	6.02	5.86
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.8	37.5	39.5	190.09	189.12	194.14	37.2	37.9	39.3	5.11	4.99	4.94
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	8.9	9.5	178.71	178.60	181.71	37.0	36.3	37.7	4.83	4.92	4.82
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.8	12.7	13.4	181.42	172.44	172.60	36.8	37.9	38.7	4.93	4.55	4.46
Paper and Allied Products	10.3	10.2	10.2	513.98	517.98	460.89	44.5	44.5	42.4	11.55	11.64	10.87
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.2	4.9	313.41	315.46	297.75	41.9	42.4	40.4	7.48	7.44	7.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.5	20.9	467.32	463.01	466.36	42.6	42.4	44.5	10.97	10.92	10.48

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

December, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.7	14.2	398.20	381.49	368.94	44.0	43.9	42.9	9.05	8.69	8.60
Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.5	396.80	389.20	355.10	45.4	46.5	43.2	8.74	8.37	8.22
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.9	6.7	400.35	372.60	388.94	42.5	40.9	42.6	9.42	9.11	9.13

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.4	19.0	312.25	300.85	289.46	41.8	40.6	41.0	7.47	7.41	7.06
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.9	298.66	296.12	280.57	40.8	40.9	40.9	7.32	7.24	6.86
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	320.52	295.10	256.54	45.4	42.4	40.4	7.06	6.96	6.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.8	337.01	317.20	301.43	41.3	40.0	40.9	8.16	7.93	7.37
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.4	10.1	324.42	304.26	297.98	42.8	40.3	41.1	7.58	7.55	7.25
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	267.55	267.06	254.96	40.6	39.8	39.9	6.59	6.71	6.39
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.8	1.9	1.9	191.20	165.55	171.54	39.1	35.0	37.7	4.89	4.73	4.55

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1983
All Manufacturing	74.0	74.2	74.7	299.84	295.16	287.02	41.3	40.6	41.9	7.26	7.27	6.85
Durable Goods	21.4	21.6	21.4	320.57	308.66	292.87	42.8	41.1	42.2	7.49	7.51	6.94
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.6	7.8	8.2	353.92	351.31	316.09	42.9	43.0	41.7	8.25	8.17	7.58
Nondurable Goods	52.6	52.6	53.3	291.10	289.67	284.66	40.6	40.4	41.8	7.17	7.17	6.81
Textile Mill Products	29.5	29.6	29.8	281.36	286.18	282.14	40.6	41.0	42.3	6.93	6.98	6.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.8	10.4	287.16	293.85	271.26	41.2	41.8	41.1	6.97	7.03	6.60
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	9.6	286.42	283.91	292.50	40.8	40.1	42.7	7.02	7.08	6.85
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	234.95	266.49	265.86	37.0	42.1	40.1	6.35	6.33	6.63
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.4	3.1	269.03	276.71	274.80	40.7	41.3	41.7	6.61	6.70	6.59
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	8.0	8.4	181.42	175.68	182.49	37.1	36.0	38.5	4.89	4.88	4.74
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.9	2.1	152.08	144.69	165.16	34.8	31.8	36.3	4.37	4.55	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.6	4.8	400.43	365.20	366.35	44.1	41.5	42.5	9.08	8.80	8.62

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
December, 1984

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,520	6,520	6,660	3,710	3,700	3,820	2,810	2,820	2,840
AIKEN---------	38,600	38,600	37,800	19,200	19,200	18,500	19,400	19,400	19,300
ALLENDALE-----	2,800	2,810	2,780	1,130	1,150	1,090	1,670	1,660	1,690
ANDERSON------	47,660	47,630	48,280	21,270	21,270	22,030	26,390	26,360	26,250
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,560	4,580	1,860	1,850	1,890	2,710	2,710	2,690
BARNWELL------	6,970	6,960	7,090	3,110	3,120	3,170	3,860	3,840	3,920
BEAUFORT------	24,750	24,960	23,360	920	1,030	970	23,830	23,930	22,390
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,600	20,400	5,900	5,900	5,800	15,700	15,700	14,600
CALHOUN-------	3,830	3,840	3,870	2,180	2,190	2,210	1,650	1,650	1,660
CHARLESTON----	129,300	127,800	124,700	10,700	10,600	10,200	118,600	117,200	114,500
CHEROKEE------	15,450	15,420	15,180	7,900	7,880	7,690	7,550	7,540	7,490
CHESTER-------	11,260	11,200	11,910	5,840	5,820	6,540	5,420	5,380	5,370
CHESTERFIELD--	11,770	11,740	11,860	6,590	6,570	6,690	5,180	5,170	5,170
CLARENDON-----	6,400	6,300	6,360	1,830	1,730	1,820	4,570	4,570	4,540
COLLETON------	8,760	8,730	8,710	2,640	2,620	2,620	6,120	6,110	6,090
DARLINGTON----	19,480	19,510	19,400	8,220	8,260	8,160	11,260	11,250	11,240
DILLON--------	8,690	8,710	8,780	3,580	3,590	3,650	5,110	5,120	5,130
DORCHESTER----	12,900	12,800	12,200	3,500	3,500	3,200	9,400	9,300	9,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,270	4,260	4,190	2,070	2,060	2,020	2,200	2,200	2,170
FAIRFIELD-----	6,350	6,470	6,150	2,470	2,460	2,360	3,880	4,010	3,790
FLORENCE------	44,080	44,060	43,470	13,570	13,650	13,360	30,510	30,410	30,110
GEORGETOWN----	14,290	14,490	16,030	3,950	3,890	4,010	10,340	10,600	12,020
GREENVILLE----	151,100	150,600	149,200	48,500	48,700	49,000	102,600	101,900	100,200
GREENWOOD-----	26,740	26,780	27,020	12,660	12,700	12,990	14,080	14,080	14,030
HAMPTON-------	5,030	5,030	5,030	1,880	1,870	1,840	3,150	3,160	3,190
HORRY---------	47,440	48,660	44,700	6,940	6,980	7,200	40,500	41,680	37,500
JASPER--------	3,140	3,130	3,180	190	180	200	2,950	2,950	2,980
KERSHAW-------	14,010	14,000	14,640	6,770	6,780	7,480	7,240	7,220	7,160
LANCASTER-----	17,410	17,400	17,680	9,490	9,530	9,760	7,920	7,870	7,920
LAURENS-------	17,440	17,440	17,170	8,130	8,160	7,920	9,310	9,280	9,250
LEE-----------	2,970	2,980	2,990	1,010	1,010	970	1,960	1,970	2,020
LEXINGTON-----	42,600	42,900	42,100	13,000	13,000	12,800	29,600	29,900	29,300
McCORMICK-----	1,900	1,940	1,890	790	800	760	1,110	1,140	1,130
MARION--------	10,540	10,510	10,910	4,640	4,750	5,190	5,900	5,760	5,720
MARLBORO------	8,650	8,640	8,670	4,250	4,250	4,290	4,400	4,390	4,380
NEWBERRY------	10,390	10,400	10,710	4,890	4,890	5,100	5,500	5,510	5,610
OCONEE--------	18,410	18,340	18,610	8,870	8,810	9,070	9,540	9,530	9,540
ORANGEBURG----	25,470	25,400	24,970	8,880	8,810	8,500	16,590	16,590	16,470
PICKENS-------	29,100	29,500	28,300	11,800	12,100	11,300	17,300	17,400	17,000
RICHLAND------	155,500	155,300	150,200	14,000	14,100	13,500	141,500	141,200	136,700
SALUDA--------	3,040	3,030	3,000	1,170	1,180	1,150	1,870	1,850	1,850
SPARTANBURG---	89,300	89,400	92,500	37,900	38,100	41,500	51,400	51,300	51,000
SUMTER--------	28,050	27,990	27,900	8,740	8,680	8,590	19,310	19,310	19,310
UNION---------	9,470	9,490	9,670	5,330	5,350	5,540	4,140	4,140	4,130
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,300	8,260	8,390	2,750	2,720	2,840	5,550	5,540	5,550
YORK----------	38,770	38,760	39,370	12,160	12,090	12,800	26,610	26,670	26,570

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
December, 1984

	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983	DEC. 1984	NOV. 1984	DEC. 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	9,660	10,110	9,810	1,070	1,110	1,010	11.1	11.0	10.3
AIKEN---------	44,650	44,470	44,880	3,300	3,390	3,990	7.4	7.6	8.9
ALLENDALE-----	3,660	3,850	3,830	390	500	570	10.7	13.0	14.9
ANDERSON------	62,380	62,020	62,880	5,180	4,980	4,840	8.3	8.0	7.7
BAMBERG-------	7,030	7,100	7,120	610	640	650	8.7	9.0	9.1
BARNWELL------	9,490	9,590	9,720	710	750	740	7.5	7.8	7.6
BEAUFORT------	31,630	31,540	30,420	1,560	1,340	1,850	4.9	4.2	6.1
BERKELEY------	40,590	39,990	39,160	2,330	2,240	2,390	5.7	5.6	6.1
CALHOUN-------	6,980	7,040	7,070	500	490	470	7.2	7.0	6.6
CHARLESTON----	117,740	115,840	115,180	5,870	5,460	7,670	5.0	4.7	6.7
CHEROKEE------	23,790	23,690	23,670	1,350	1,350	1,570	5.7	5.7	6.6
CHESTER-------	14,660	14,540	14,910	2,050	2,000	1,510	14.0	13.8	10.1
CHESTERFIELD--	18,880	18,860	19,010	1,580	1,520	1,480	8.4	8.1	7.8
CLARENDON-----	12,410	12,570	12,180	1,350	1,400	1,080	10.9	11.1	8.9
COLLETON------	12,630	12,810	12,760	1,050	1,210	1,170	8.3	9.4	9.2
DARLINGTON----	26,950	27,020	27,060	2,580	2,440	2,650	9.6	9.0	9.8
DILLON--------	14,240	14,460	13,970	1,810	1,820	1,320	12.7	12.6	9.4
DORCHESTER----	24,930	24,610	24,360	1,190	1,190	1,550	4.8	4.8	6.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,750	7,770	7,800	530	520	640	6.8	6.7	8.2
FAIRFIELD-----	10,260	10,360	9,900	800	730	690	7.8	7.0	7.0
FLORENCE------	50,790	50,750	49,720	4,540	4,200	3,870	8.9	8.3	7.8
GEORGETOWN----	20,510	20,560	22,420	3,340	2,930	3,190	16.3	14.3	14.2
GREENVILLE----	145,700	144,590	145,250	8,310	8,050	8,940	5.7	5.6	6.2
GREENWOOD-----	27,240	27,140	27,450	2,340	2,140	2,260	8.6	7.9	8.2
HAMPTON-------	7,370	7,490	7,480	650	710	720	8.8	9.5	9.6
HORRY---------	65,810	66,540	62,830	6,600	5,670	6,670	10.0	8.5	10.6
JASPER--------	6,070	5,990	6,240	490	410	570	8.1	6.8	9.1
KERSHAW-------	17,550	17,480	18,050	1,590	1,510	1,320	9.1	8.6	7.3
LANCASTER-----	21,690	21,560	22,180	2,070	1,980	2,190	9.5	9.2	9.9
LAURENS-------	21,930	21,780	21,680	1,940	1,850	1,970	8.8	8.5	9.1
LEE-----------	7,480	7,610	7,620	720	720	830	9.6	9.5	10.9
LEXINGTON-----	70,880	70,510	69,270	3,150	3,030	3,320	4.4	4.3	4.8
McCORMICK-----	3,080	3,110	3,340	410	390	690	13.3	12.5	20.7
MARION--------	15,590	15,920	16,210	2,200	2,390	2,280	14.1	15.0	14.1
MARLBORO------	11,380	11,500	11,700	1,640	1,660	1,890	14.4	14.4	16.2
NEWBERRY------	15,450	15,520	16,070	840	820	970	5.4	5.3	6.0
OCONEE--------	20,650	20,480	21,100	1,730	1,700	1,930	8.4	8.3	9.1
ORANGEBURG----	37,100	37,250	36,800	2,900	2,910	3,020	7.8	7.8	8.2
PICKENS-------	40,660	40,600	40,780	2,820	3,000	3,240	6.9	7.4	7.9
RICHLAND------	135,920	135,260	133,610	5,760	5,590	6,870	4.2	4.1	5.1
SALUDA--------	6,790	6,780	6,940	530	470	730	7.8	6.9	10.5
SPARTANBURG---	102,970	101,910	101,870	6,640	6,180	6,300	6.4	6.1	6.2
SUMTER--------	34,950	35,020	35,620	2,770	2,840	3,460	7.9	8.1	9.7
UNION---------	12,450	12,500	13,010	1,350	1,480	1,640	10.8	11.8	12,6
WILLIAMSBURG--	15,970	16,070	15,880	1,870	1,770	1,520	11.7	11.0	9.6
YORK----------	50,760	50,770	52,090	3,840	4,000	4,290	7.6	7.9	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.

S9155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

IN THIS ISSUE:
1984 Revised Employment Series

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JANUARY, 1985

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DOWN IN JANUARY

SEASONAL TRENDS INFLUENCE NONFARM JOB COUNT

South Carolina's nonfarm workforce began 1985 on a down note, plunging 18,600 in January to 1,291,600. Declines were reported in both the private and public sectors; however, private-sector job losses exceeded their public counterparts by more than four to one. The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs was up 77,600 from the January, 1984 level of 1,214,000.

PRIVATE SECTOR WORKFORCE DECLINES SHARPLY

Employment in the private sector was sharply reduced in January as 15,000 jobs were lost. Two-thirds of the decline occurred in trade and most of these losses were in the retail sector. Of the 9,900 employees eliminated from the trade workforce, 8,800 were retail workers, and 3,900 of these worked in general merchandise stores. The wholesale job count dropped 1,100, divided almost equally among durables and nondurables. Overall, the decreasing employment seemed to follow the seasonal pattern.

Cold, harsh weather caused home builders to curtail their activities and reduce their workforces in January. Cutbacks affected 2,900 laborers since December with 1,100 of the losses coming from special trade contractors and another 800 from heavy construction contractors.

January brought no relief to manufacturers, and factory employment continued to suffer. One thousand jobs were eradicated from manufacturing during the month, 900 from the soft-good sector. Textile employment fell to 109,500, a drop of 900, with losses of 400 jobs in cotton weaving mills, and 300 in synthetic weaving mills. Only chemicals showed strength in January by adding 400 workers.

(continued on page 3)

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Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a workforce reduction of 600. There was no major influence at work in January; rather, many small fluctuations combined to produce the lower monthly figure. In transportation and public utilities, 500 employees were laid off. Trucking and warehousing employment fell 200 reflecting the decline in wholesale trade. The workforce in services edged down 100 over the month, the result of minor seasonal slowdowns.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT DROPS IN DECEMBER

Employment in the public sector dropped 3,600 during the month to a level of 247,300. The public workforce was still 14,500 higher than during the same period a year earlier. State government released 2,400 employees in January, all from educational institutions. At the local level, the job count was 1,200 lower than the previous month, again all resulting from reductions in educational employment. The federal workforce remained unchanged from December at 37,300.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SLIPS IN JANUARY

Influenced by seasonal downturns, female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 586,500, decreased 8,500 between December and January. Approximately 71% of the monthly decline was in the trade sector as retail trade merchants trimmed their payrolls of 5,700 women. General merchandise stores accounted for 2,800 of the layoffs. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate lost 200 each, while construction dismissed 100.

On the positive side, manufacturing, with upward movement in the durable-good sector, added 100 females to the ranks of the employed. The final private industry, services, remained constant.

In the public sector, total government declined 2,100 to 140,600. Female employment in state education was lowered 1,400 to 15,500, while local education sank 900 to 60,700. Total federal government remained the same over the month.

In comparison with year-ago totals, female employment in South Carolina rose 33,900. Notable gains in services (+12,600), wholesale and retail trade (+9,200), and total government (+8,900) were responsible for the growth over the last year. On the negative side of the picture, transportation and public utilities registered the sole decline of 500.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP SHARPLY IN JANUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 8.0% in January, the fourth consecutive monthly advance. This rate represented 118,500 jobless individuals, an increase of 11,700 from the December level. The gain in unemployment was attributed to seasonal slowdowns in agriculture, construction and trade, together with continued cutbacks in the textile industry. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.4% in January.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

January, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,482,400	1,467,000	1,451,200	1,502,500	1,480,500	1,482,200
Total Employment	1,363,900	1,360,200	1,327,500	1,394,000	1,369,400	1,363,100
Total Unemployment	118,500	106,800	123,700	108,500	111,100	119,100
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.3	8.5	7.2	7.5	8.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	184,490	186,570	180,120	202,330	205,700	203,990
Total Employment	174,070	177,420	167,850	192,800	197,140	193,110
Total Unemployment	10,420	9,150	12,270	9,530	8,560	10,880
Unemployment Rate	5.6	4.9	6.8	4.7	4.2	5.3

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	290,910	296,890	291,780
Total Employment	271,960	279,640	271,320
Total Unemployment	18,950	17,250	20,460
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.8	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston area of the state dropped 1,000 in January. The decline was attributed to significant job losses in trade and services. Large seasonal declines in both industries resulted in a 300 downturn in employment. Trade employment was lowered to 41,800 as part-time persons were laid off after the holiday season. The total reduction in trade employment was centered in the retail sector. Wholesale trade employment was unchanged over the month. The number of jobs in the service sector dipped 300 to 29,900 in January. Employment losses of 200 each were posted in construction; and transportation and public utilities. A decline in nonfaculty personnel caused government employment to decrease 100 to 48,500. The only major industry with an increase in employment was finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Posting no change in employment was manufacturing, which remained constant at 20,100 from December to January.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm workforce declined a sharp 1,200 to 198,200 in January. The majority of the loss could be traced to the public sector. Government employment was lowered 1,100 reflecting seasonal declines in educational facilities. There were 700 state employees separated from jobs in January. The number of positions in the local and federal sectors moved down 300 and 100, respectively. Diversified trends among industry groups caused private sector employment to edge down 100 to 142,200. Cutbacks in seasonal personnel resulted in declines in services (-200) and trade (-100). Positive movement in employment was recorded in manufacturing; and transportation and public utilities, where each industry division reported gains of 100. All remaining industry divisions' employment totals were unchanged from December to January.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area displayed its normal seasonal January decrease with a 2,900 drop from December's revised figure of 281,500. Two primary causes of this decline occurred in trade and construction where a combined total of 1,900 jobs were lost. Seasonal downturns of part-time workers were the main contributor to the decrease in trade employment. Cutbacks in construction were almost entirely due to the winter weather which slowed building. Manufacturing sustained its downward movement losing 500 workers from the diminishing workforce. Employment in durable goods equalled December's level of 30,700. Nondurables, with 70,200, lost 600 more jobs because of increases in temporary and permanent layoffs. Other cutbacks were posted in government (-100); and services (-300). Transportation and public utilities recorded no change in employment from December's figure of 9,800.

NATIONAL ECONOMY IMPROVES DESPITE RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

The U.S. economy improved on many fronts in January, even though unemployment rose for the second consecutive month. Growth was recorded for retail sales, housing construction, industrial production, and personal income.

The nation's industrial production, spurred by strong increases in output of automobiles and defense equipment, rose 0.4% in January. This gain was only slightly lower than a 0.5% December increase, which had been the best showing in five months. Included in the output expansion was a 0.4% advance in durable-good production and a minute 0.1% improvement in the manufacture of nondurable goods. Production of new autos and automotive parts rose a strong 0.4% during the month following a 1.25% upswing in December. Output of defense and space equipment was up a strong 1.1% in January after an even sharper 1.3% December climb.

Retail sales posted a 0.7% advance in January as a big spurt in auto buying overcame sales declines at clothing and department stores. The boost, despite record cold weather in many parts of the country, compared with a 0.5% decline in December and a 1.5% gain in November. Sales by auto dealers surged 4.0% in January, a rise attributed in part to consumers satisfying demand for popular models which were in short supply before. Durable-good sales were up 2.5% over the month after falling 0.7% in December. Sales of nondurable goods dropped 0.2% in January following a 0.3% slip the month before.

Personal income climbed a notch during January in a modest increase that followed an emerging pattern of steady economic growth and low inflation. A federal pay raise primarily accounted for the 0.5% gain, which bettered the 0.4% advance recorded in December.

Housing construction in January posted its biggest increase in 20 months, a 14.9% jump seen as a signal of future economic growth. The home-building flurry was due to a giant surge in construction of apartments with 5 or more units, which shot up 76.1% during the month. Construction of single-family homes declined 4.0% in January, while construction of apartments with two to four units was also down, falling 15.3%.

Some 300,000 Americans became unemployed in January, raising the jobless rate to 7.4% and hitting adult women and farm workers especially hard. Unemployment rose from the 7.2% of December for the second consecutive monthly increase in joblessness. At least 8.5 million Americans were looking for work. Much of the job loss occurred among adult women, whose jobless rate jumped to 6.8% from 6.4%. The figures also offered evidence that many of America's farms are in trouble. The unemployment rate for the agricultural sector was 15.5% in January--up from 12.2% in December. The January agricultural jobless rate also was higher than one year ago when it was 15.1%. Unemployment among adult men remained at 6.3% compared with the previous month.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA DECLINE

Factory earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell $0.04 in January. Nondurable goods contributed the majority of the decrease, falling $0.06, while durable goods edged down a slight $0.01.

Within the hard-good sector, moderate reductions in pay were reported in electrical and electronic equipment (down $0.12); and instruments and related products (down $0.11).

In the soft-good sector, workers in the chemicals and allied industry encountered a $0.25 an hour loss. This decrease was due to less overtime and less money per hour.

At the national level, hourly earnings rose $0.02 to $9.40, whereas average weekly earnings fell $8.51 to $377.88.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

January, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.39	$ 7.43	$ 7.18	$ 9.15	$ 9.05	$ 8.55
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.08	$306.12	$292.94	$406.26	$398.20	$362.52
* Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.98	$ 97.03	$ 95.98	$128.52	$126.21	$118.78

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.41	$ 7.47	$ 7.02	$ 7.32	$ 7.26	$ 6.95
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.81	$312.25	$280.10	$292.80	$299.84	$281.48
* Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.11	$ 98.97	$ 99.55	$ 92.63	$ 95.04	$ 92.23

*Note: Beginning January, 1985 weekly earnings adjusted for inflation is computed using the consumer price index for all urban consumers.

OVERTIME REDUCED IN JANUARY

Business slowdowns in manufacturing produced shorter workweeks for production workers in January. The most noticeable reduction occurred in the hard-good sector where overtime declined 0.7 hour to 2.9. The level of overtime worked in nondurables slipped to 3.2 hours during the month from 3.4 hours the month before. Factory overtime for January was 3.1 hours, 0.2 hour less than the comparable period one year ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

January, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.1	3.5	3.3
Durable Goods	2.9	3.6	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.4	3.3

S.C. FACTORY WORKWEEK DECLINES IN JANUARY

After climbing for five consecutive months, South Carolina's factory workweek fell 1.0 hour to 40.2 hours in January. The decrease in the average workweek for production workers took place in both durable goods (-1.6 hours), and nondurable goods (-0.7). The decline was caused by less overtime worked during January.

In the hard-good sector, major decreases were noted in fabricated metal products (down 2.4 hours); stone, clay, and glass products (down 2.3 hours); and machinery, except electrical (down 2.3 hours).

In the soft-good sector, significant job losses were posted in textile finishing, except wool (down 2.9 hours); paper and allied products (down 2.2 hours); and men's and boys' furnishings (down 2.1 hours).

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers fell 3.3 hours in January.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DROPS SHARPLY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index dropped 3.6 points to 110.1 in January. This sharp downward trend was caused by a 1,900 decrease in production worker employment accompanied by a decrease of $9.04 in average weekly earnings. The January index was 3.6 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.5

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

January, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	110.1	113.6	106.5
Durable Good Productivity Index	148.2	153.3	135.2
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	97.5	100.4	97.1
Textile Productivity Index	72.3	73.4	72.9
Apparel Productivity Index	107.7	113.8	105.6

PROJECTIONS TO 1985 AND 1986 FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S LABOR FORCE

Average unemployment for 1985 is expected to remain stable as employment expansion will be absorbed by an increasing labor force. These projections, according to the Labor Market Information Division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission, are based on moderate economic growth over the period. The 1985 unemployment rate should be unchanged from 1984's 7.1%; however, a small drop to the 7.0% range is forecast for 1986. South Carolina's labor force will gradually expand in the two years with total employment also on the rise. Unemployment is projected to inch up in 1985 as textile layoffs continue to make their mark, but by the following year, the number of unemployed should be on the decrease. For further information, contact Sam McClary at 803-758-8983.

	Actual	Projected	
	1984	1985	1986
Civilian Labor Force	1,480,000	1,501,000	1,525,000
Employment	1,374,000	1,392,900	1,418,200
Unemployment	105,000	106,600	106,800
Rate	7.1%	7.1%	7.0%

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT IN REVIEW -- A LOOK AT 1984

Nonagricultural employment reached record levels in 1984 as the average count of jobs registered 1,270,300. In the final two months of the year, the nonfarm workforce rose above the 1,300,000 level for the first time ever. Overall, average monthly employment for 1984 was 82,400 above 1983's comparable figure for the Palmetto State.

All major industries participated in the growth although to varying degrees of success. For example, construction benefited from several years of pent-up demand as interest rates slid to more reasonable levels; as a result, the industry set all-time highs in the number of jobs in the state. Even though construction was expected to have a prosperous 1984, the strength of its expansion surprised many observers. The job creation in the building area was a startling 16.1%, representing a net gain of 11,300 employed workers in one year.

Another key sector of positive note was wholesale and retail trade where both components managed significant climbs. Retail trade employment especially responded to South Carolina's strong economy, and added 19,200 jobs. Coupled with the 3,500 boost on the wholesale side, trade experienced a rise of 9.4%. All sectors in the retail arena shared in the advance, with eating and drinking places leading the way followed by food stores.

Substantial employment increases also occurred in services where the job count stood at 196,600 for 1984. Even more evident of the surge in services was the fact that employment crossed the 200,000 barrier for the initial time in history in July and proceeded to set a record monthly high of 207,000 in December. Tourist-related services were primary components in the upturn from hotels and other lodging places to amusement and recreation. Also contributing were business, education, and health services. In total, job growth amounted to 17,600 during the year.

The story in manufacturing was one of two extremes. On the bright side stood durable goods where increased orders produced solid employment gains of 10.5%. There were more than 7,000 jobs added in just three of the hard-good industry groups: machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products; and electrical and electronic equipment. The flip side in nondurables was a much darker picture. With textile mill products the main culprit, the job count in soft goods rose only 1.7%. Within the textile industry itself, the workforce averaged 113,000 for all of 1984, but by the end of the year, employment was closer to the 110,000 level, a record low. Import competition and renovation using the latest technology caused and will continue to cause layoffs in textiles. On the other hand, apparel and other textile products were surprisingly strong with net growth of 2,500; however, by December, much of the increase had been eroded. Overall, manufacturing had an average of 378,200 workers in 1984, up 15,900 over 1983.

Transportation and public utilities experienced a mixed year with a solid pickup in trucking and warehousing; normal expansion in electric, gas, and sanitary services; and a slight decline in communication due to the telephone breakup. An estimated 55,500 people were employed in the entire industry division in 1984 as compared with the previous year's 54,000.

The final member of the private sector, finance, insurance, and real estate, displayed an upturn thanks to a substantial showing in the real estate sector and some growth in insurance carriers. Banking remained stable as that industry relied more on automation. The 1984 increase in employment in finance, insurance, and real estate checked in at 6.9%, the exact same advance as was produced by all nonagricultural industries as a whole.

Hikes in educational employment were responsible for government's rise during the year of 9,800. Local government was the main recipient of new jobs with the number of paid workers averaging 127,800. On the state level, schools also played a major part in boosting employment 4,700. As budget constraints remained in place, the federal sector managed only a 200 net gain. Although total government was able to expand somewhat in 1984, public employment's rate of growth was approximately half that of the private sector.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
EMS American Grilon	Sumter	40	An expansion of EMS American Grilon Industrial Plant
Wal-Mart	Lexington	100	This new discount retail chain will open a 65,900 square foot discount store. The store is expected to open early next year.
Robert Bosch Corp. of Stuttgart	Anderson	200-500	The Robert Bosch Corp. of Stuttgart plans to purchase the Nordson Co. plant. The new operation will be the manufacturing of auto parts and is scheduled to open in the next few months.
Bruns Designer Sportswear	Mauldin	90-150	This new plant will manufacture fashion clothing and also include a custom design and illustration department.
AMP Inc.	Cowpens	200	This new plant will manufacture electronic components.
Colonial Rubber Works	Kingstree	185	This new firm will manufacture single-ply rubber roofing.
Trans Regional Manufacturing	Blackville	225	This new firm will manufacture infant wear.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Mechanical Engineer	28	None	N/A	16	X		$16,000	X		Spartanburg
Assistant Manager, Finance	05	Salesperson	51	16	X		$12,000	X		Walterboro
Supply Manager	99	None	N/A	12	X		$18,700		X	Lancaster
Legal Secretary	12	None	N/A	15	X		$10,000		X	Kingstree
Maintenance Mechanic Supv.	99	None	N/A	15	X		$24,000		X	Rock Hill
Electrician	47	Electrician Helper	19	12	X		$18,000	X		Union
Bookkeeper	44	Employment Counselor	19	13	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Inventory Clerk	99	None	N/A	10	X		$18,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Chemical Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000	X		Florence
Administrative Assistant	99	Tractor-Trailer Driver	04	12	X		$20,000	X		Beaufort
Millwright	14	Bander, Steel	40	12	X		$20,000	X		Georgetown
Dental Assistant	99	None	N/A	12	X		$12,480	X		Marion
Electronics Technician	56	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Greenville

*There are currently more than 107,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1291.6	1310.2	1214.0	- 18.6	+ 77.6
Total Private	1043.8	1059.3	981.2	- 15.5	+ 62.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	81.0	83.9	75.8	- 2.9	+ 5.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.2	12.0	11.0	- 0.8	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	4.2	3.4	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.6	7.8	7.6	- 0.2	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	38.9	40.0	35.1	- 1.1	+ 3.8
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.6	10.9	9.1	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	9.0	8.9	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.8	378.8	373.2	- 1.0	+ 4.6
Durable Goods	126.9	127.0	118.7	- 0.1	+ 8.2
Nondurable Goods	250.4	251.8	254.5	- 1.4	- 4.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.1	55.6	54.3	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	15.4	15.6	14.4	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Water Transportation	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	11.8	11.8	13.0	0.0	- 1.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	9.2	- 0.1	- 1.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.3	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Electric Services	12.0	11.9	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	267.0	276.9	245.0	- 9.9	+ 22.0
Wholesale Trade	53.9	55.0	51.1	- 1.1	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.2	30.7	28.7	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.4	12.7	12.1	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.7	24.3	22.4	- 0.6	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.2	7.2	6.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	- 0.1	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984
Manufacturing	377.8	378.8	373.2	- 1.0	+ 4.6
Durable Goods	126.9	127.0	118.7	- 0.1	+ 8.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.6	14.8	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.4	5.4	5.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.7	3.8	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.2	5.1	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Household Furniture	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.6	10.2	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.5	3.5	- 0.2	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.0	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.4	3.4	3.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.3	29.5	0.0	+ 1.8
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.8	2.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	5.0	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.7	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.2	23.1	21.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.6	9.3	8.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	8.2	8.0	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	250.4	251.8	254.5	- 1.4	- 4.1
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.8	13.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Meat Products	4.9	4.8	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Textile Mill Products	109.5	110.4	114.4	- 0.9	- 4.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.4	32.8	33.3	- 0.4	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.3	32.6	34.3	- 0.3	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.8	8.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.1	- 0.3	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.1	7.2	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.4	7.4	- 0.2	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.5	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.5	48.7	49.6	- 0.2	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.1	10.3	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.4	7.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	17.3	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.2	2.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	7.0	7.0	7.5	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.9	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.3	14.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.3	9.4	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.0	4.1	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.1	32.6	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.7	16.4	17.3	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.8	19.3	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.4	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1312.5	1304.9	1233.0	+ 7.6	+ 79.5
Total Private	1067.1	1058.9	1002.0	+ 8.2	+ 65.1
Construction	85.0	84.0	79.5	+ 1.0	+ 5.5
Manufacturing	379.6	378.1	374.9	+ 1.5	+ 4.7
Durable Goods	128.1	126.9	119.8	+ 1.2	+ 8.3
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.5	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.6	10.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	7.9	7.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	14.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.3	29.5	0.0	+ 1.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	23.2	21.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	251.5	251.2	255.1	+ 0.3	- 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.7	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	109.4	110.0	114.2	- 0.6	- 4.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.7	31.3	33.6	+ 1.4	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.4	32.2	34.4	+ 0.2	- 2.0
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.8	8.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.9	15.2	16.2	- 0.3	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.6	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.8	48.5	49.9	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.4	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.0	16.8	17.5	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.8	8.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.4	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.4	9.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.5	32.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.8	16.7	17.4	+ 0.1	- 0.6

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.6	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Trucking and Warehousing	15.8	15.6	14.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.9	- 0.1	- 1.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.3	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	275.4	273.2	252.7	+ 2.2	+ 22.7
Wholesale Trade	54.6	55.0	51.8	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Retail Trade	220.8	218.2	200.9	+ 2.6	+ 19.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.4	26.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Food Stores	39.3	39.1	35.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	55.9	55.8	52.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers	12.0	11.7	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Services	213.6	210.4	185.3	+ 3.2	+ 28.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.7	18.4	18.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Educational Services	26.5	24.7	17.1	+ 1.8	+ 9.4
Total Government	245.4	246.0	231.0	- 0.6	+ 14.4
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.5	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Total State Government	78.0	78.6	70.4	- 0.6	+ 7.6
Total Local Government	129.8	129.9	123.4	- 0.1	+ 6.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.6	281.5	271.0	198.2	199.4	193.6
Construction	18.1	18.6	17.6	12.0	12.0	14.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.2	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	9.0	9.0	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.9	101.4	100.3	28.5	28.4	27.4
Durable Goods	30.7	30.7	29.9	13.6	13.6	13.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1.5	1.5	6.0	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.0	11.9	11.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.2	5.1	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.8	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	70.2	70.8	70.4	14.9	14.8	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.9	34.4	34.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.6	11.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.0	11.3	11.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.5	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.6	10.7	10.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	7.9	7.8	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.2	8.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.4	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.0	61.4	57.4	41.9	42.0	40.9
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.8	14.2	11.1	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	45.1	46.6	43.2	30.8	30.8	30.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	7.0	6.4	4.6	4.7	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.4	11.4	10.7	15.8	15.8	15.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	42.7	43.0	40.2	34.7	34.9	32.0
Business Services	-	-	-	9.7	9.5	7.8
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.8	6.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.1
Total Government	35.4	35.5	35.1	56.0	57.1	54.0
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.0	8.1	7.6
Total State Government	8.9	8.9	8.9	48.0	49.0	28.8
Total Local Government	24.6	24.7	24.4	17.6	17.9	17.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	168.7	169.7	159.2	42.2	42.0	40.6
Construction	12.2	12.4	11.8	2.7	2.7	1.7
Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	19.1	12.5	12.3	13.1
Durable Goods	11.2	11.1	10.3	2.3	2.3	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.8	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	9.0	8.8	10.2	10.0	10.9
Textile Mill Products	.6	.7	.6	4.9	4.9	5.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.3
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.5	8.7	8.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.8	42.1	38.0	7.2	7.2	6.9
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.8	7.5	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.0	34.3	30.5	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.7	7.6	7.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	29.9	30.2	28.6	6.9	6.9	6.2
Total Government	48.4	48.5	46.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Total Federal Government	18.4	18.4	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.2	12.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.7	16.9	16.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	48.3	47.6	46.2	46.2	44.9
Construction	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing	21.1	21.4	22.3	13.8	13.9	13.8
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.3	17.5	9.3	9.4	9.3
Textile Mill Products	9.4	9.6	10.3	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.1	10.1	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.1	5.3	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
January, 1985

Industry	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Net Change From	
				Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	586.5	595.0	552.6	- 8.5	+ 33.9
Total Private	445.9	452.3	420.9	- 6.4	+ 25.0
Construction	6.1	6.2	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Manufacturing	156.3	156.2	155.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Durable Goods	40.4	40.1	37.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.2	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.7	12.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	115.9	116.1	117.7	- 0.2	- 1.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	47.3	47.2	49.0	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.0	14.1	14.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.9	14.0	14.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Knitting Mills	6.1	5.9	6.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.4	41.7	42.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.3	9.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.7	14.7	15.1	0.0	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	6.1	6.1	6.5	0.0	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.1	8.3	+ 0.2	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.8	12.1	- 0.2	- 0.5
Communication	5.4	5.5	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	122.0	128.0	112.8	- 6.0	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	13.2	13.5	12.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.8	5.4	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Retail Trade	108.8	114.5	100.2	- 5.7	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	23.5	20.2	- 2.8	+ 0.5
Food Stores	17.4	18.0	15.9	- 0.6	+ 1.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.9	34.1	32.0	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	115.6	115.6	103.0	0.0	+ 12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	9.8	9.8	9.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Health Services	34.7	34.7	33.4	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.2	12.1	12.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	15.5	15.7	10.5	- 0.2	+ 5.0
Total Government	140.6	142.7	131.7	- 2.1	+ 8.9
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	42.0	43.3	38.1	- 1.3	+ 3.9
State Education	15.5	16.9	13.6	- 1.4	+ 1.9
Other State Government	26.5	26.4	24.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	87.0	87.8	82.1	- 0.8	+ 4.9
Local Education	60.7	61.6	56.0	- 0.9	+ 4.7
Other Local Government	26.3	26.2	26.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
January, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
MANUFACTURING	301.6	303.5	299.0	297.08	306.12	292.94	40.2	41.2	40.8	7.39	7.43	7.18
DURABLE GOODS	98.2	97.8	91.9	303.89	316.20	301.38	40.9	42.5	41.8	7.43	7.44	7.21
Lumber and Wood Products	13.0	13.0	12.5	301.48	308.95	288.84	44.4	45.3	44.3	6.79	6.82	6.52
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.0	259.37	262.44	241.52	40.4	41.2	39.4	6.42	6.37	6.13
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.1	338.84	351.95	364.97	39.4	41.7	43.5	8.60	8.44	8.39
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.1	11.6	281.95	299.46	284.78	39.6	42.0	40.8	7.12	7.13	6.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.1	22.1	20.8	343.20	359.10	329.38	41.6	43.9	42.5	8.25	8.18	7.75
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.9	4.9	318.78	316.73	300.25	41.4	42.4	41.3	7.70	7.47	7.27
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.9	17.8	16.7	253.74	268.96	259.15	39.4	41.0	41.2	6.44	6.56	6.29
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.8	285.19	303.17	278.63	40.8	42.7	37.4	6.99	7.10	7.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.4	205.7	207.1	293.33	300.92	289.67	39.8	40.5	40.4	7.37	7.43	7.17
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.0	9.1	261.88	263.75	245.63	41.9	42.2	40.4	6.25	6.25	6.08
Textile Mill Products	99.5	100.5	103.9	277.38	277.55	272.83	40.2	40.4	40.6	6.90	6.87	6.72
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.1	31.5	32.0	279.86	278.80	275.54	40.5	40.7	40.7	6.91	6.85	6.77
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.7	31.2	280.14	279.03	278.90	38.8	39.3	39.9	7.22	7.10	6.99
Knitting Mills	7.4	7.3	7.6	261.23	269.86	249.64	41.4	42.7	40.2	6.31	6.32	6.21
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.6	12.8	13.6	286.50	309.75	274.40	39.3	42.2	39.2	7.29	7.34	7.00
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	279.84	268.71	260.74	42.4	40.9	40.3	6.60	6.57	6.47
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.6	9.2	253.38	241.79	261.69	41.0	39.9	42.9	6.18	6.06	6.10
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.3	42.7	42.1	184.55	187.49	184.01	36.4	37.2	37.4	5.07	5.04	4.92
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.5	9.4	173.10	178.71	175.85	34.9	37.0	37.1	4.96	4.83	4.74
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.1	14.5	179.62	172.17	162.42	37.5	36.4	36.5	4.79	4.73	4.45
Paper and Allied Products	11.0	11.0	10.7	491.95	513.98	476.54	42.3	44.5	43.8	11.63	11.55	10.88
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.8	305.78	308.92	288.95	41.1	41.3	39.1	7.44	7.48	7.39
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.4	20.8	437.38	467.32	436.35	40.8	42.6	42.2	10.72	10.97	10.34

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
January, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.7	14.1	406.26	398.20	362.52	44.4	44.0	42.4	9.15	9.05	8.55
Durable Goods	8.4	7.8	7.8	417.52	396.80	356.75	47.5	45.4	43.4	8.79	8.74	8.22
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.9	6.3	393.00	400.35	365.65	40.6	42.5	40.9	9.68	9.42	8.94

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.1	19.4	303.81	312.25	280.10	41.0	41.8	39.9	7.41	7.47	7.02
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.1	292.23	298.66	264.99	40.7	40.8	39.2	7.18	7.32	6.76
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	291.48	320.52	239.14	42.0	45.4	37.6	6.94	7.06	6.36
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.7	1.7	300.89	337.01	274.46	37.8	41.3	37.7	7.96	8.16	7.28
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.7	10.2	313.53	324.42	293.22	41.2	42.8	40.5	7.61	7.58	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	263.14	267.55	247.27	39.1	40.6	38.1	6.73	6.59	6.49
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	178.04	191.20	179.41	37.8	39.1	38.5	4.71	4.89	4.66

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1984	Jan. 1984
All Manufacturing	76.1	74.0	76.9	292.80	299.84	281.48	40.0	41.3	40.5	7.32	7.26	6.95
Durable Goods	21.6	21.4	21.5	298.94	320.57	289.16	39.7	42.8	40.9	7.53	7.49	7.07
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	7.6	8.5	336.61	353.92	305.60	41.1	42.9	40.0	8.19	8.25	7.64
Nondurable Goods	54.5	52.6	55.5	290.32	291.10	278.07	40.1	40.6	40.3	7.24	7.17	6.90
Textile Mill Products	29.7	29.5	30.7	281.29	281.36	281.67	40.3	40.6	41.0	6.98	6.93	6.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.8	10.4	287.58	287.16	281.24	41.2	41.2	40.7	6.98	6.97	6.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	10.1	10.4	284.65	286.42	297.20	39.7	40.8	41.8	7.17	7.02	7.11
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.3	230.95	234.95	230.75	36.6	37.0	35.5	6.31	6.35	6.50
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.4	3.0	245.89	269.03	248.03	38.3	40.7	38.1	6.42	6.61	6.51
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.6	8.0	8.9	188.24	181.42	176.27	37.8	37.1	36.8	4.98	4.89	4.79
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.1	156.83	152.08	152.89	33.8	34.8	33.9	4.64	4.37	4.51
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.6	4.7	382.12	400.43	369.14	41.4	44.1	41.9	9.23	9.08	8.81

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
January, 1985

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,370	6,390	6,300	3,650	3,660	3,670	2,720	2,730	2,630
AIKEN---------	40,400	40,600	38,700	18,900	19,100	18,200	21,500	21,500	20,500
ALLENDALE-----	3,000	3,020	2,810	1,310	1,330	1,130	1,690	1,690	1,680
ANDERSON------	47,800	48,100	47,500	21,300	21,400	22,300	26,500	26,700	25,200
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,570	4,580	1,800	1,800	1,870	2,770	2,770	2,710
BARNWELL------	7,480	7,480	7,310	3,290	3,300	3,430	4,190	4,180	3,880
BEAUFORT------	27,700	27,480	23,030	1,160	1,200	990	26,540	26,280	22,040
BERKELEY------	21,100	21,500	20,600	5,900	6,000	5,800	15,200	15,500	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,800	3,840	3,780	2,220	2,240	2,300	1,580	1,600	1,480
CHARLESTON----	132,900	133,300	125,200	9,900	10,000	9,500	123,000	123,300	115,700
CHEROKEE------	15,870	15,930	15,100	8,280	8,300	7,730	7,590	7,630	7,370
CHESTER-------	10,980	11,060	11,600	5,700	5,760	6,470	5,280	5,300	5,130
CHESTERFIELD--	12,180	12,290	11,900	6,830	6,910	6,840	5,350	5,380	5,060
CLARENDON-----	6,260	6,280	6,290	1,830	1,840	1,890	4,430	4,440	4,400
COLLETON------	9,230	9,250	8,780	2,750	2,750	2,780	6,480	6,500	6,000
DARLINGTON----	19,830	19,940	18,920	7,600	7,700	7,740	12,230	12,240	11,180
DILLON--------	9,210	9,220	9,110	3,890	3,910	3,960	5,320	5,310	5,150
DORCHESTER----	14,700	14,800	13,500	4,300	4,100	3,800	10,400	10,700	9,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,480	4,480	4,330	2,120	2,170	2,090	2,360	2,310	2,240
FAIRFIELD-----	6,610	6,630	6,160	2,490	2,500	2,310	4,120	4,130	3,850
FLORENCE------	46,200	46,300	44,900	13,900	13,900	13,800	32,300	32,400	31,100
GEORGETOWN----	14,970	15,160	15,300	4,240	4,370	4,220	10,730	10,790	11,080
GREENVILLE----	157,500	158,700	152,200	50,300	50,500	50,200	107,200	108,200	102,000
GREENWOOD-----	27,900	27,850	27,090	13,300	13,420	13,100	14,600	14,430	13,990
HAMPTON-------	5,040	5,010	4,960	1,840	1,820	1,820	3,200	3,190	3,140
HORRY---------	49,650	51,050	41,070	6,640	6,780	7,260	43,010	44,270	33,810
JASPER--------	3,120	3,130	3,030	190	190	210	2,930	2,940	2,820
KERSHAW-------	14,640	14,680	14,700	7,070	7,070	7,510	7,570	7,610	7,190
LANCASTER-----	17,730	17,870	17,440	9,790	9,890	9,770	7,940	7,980	7,670
LAURENS-------	17,640	17,670	17,050	8,130	8,180	8,020	9,510	9,490	9,030
LEE-----------	3,080	3,090	3,010	1,040	1,050	1,040	2,040	2,040	1,970
LEXINGTON-----	44,000	43,800	43,100	13,200	13,400	13,300	30,800	30,400	29,800
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,920	1,890	810	810	760	1,110	1,110	1,130
MARION--------	11,090	10,960	11,070	5,180	5,150	5,310	5,910	5,810	5,760
MARLBORO------	8,540	8,540	8,840	4,190	4,190	4,640	4,350	4,350	4,200
NEWBERRY------	10,640	10,490	10,340	4,860	4,860	4,980	5,600	5,630	5,360
OCONEE--------	20,190	20,230	18,960	9,830	9,870	9,420	10,360	10,360	9,540
ORANGEBURG----	26,370	26,430	25,190	9,470	9,450	8,880	16,900	16,980	16,310
PICKENS-------	30,900	31,500	30,200	12,500	13,000	12,800	18,400	18,500	17,400
RICHLAND------	154,200	153,700	150,500	15,300	14,700	14,100	138,900	139,000	136,400
SALUDA--------	3,010	3,020	2,900	1,200	1,200	1,190	1,810	1,820	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	90,200	91,400	88,600	38,100	38,100	31,300	52,100	53,300	51,300
SUMTER--------	28,970	28,940	27,560	8,800	8,900	8,420	20,170	20,040	19,140
UNION---------	9,830	9,790	9,620	5,600	5,550	5,510	4,230	4,240	4,110
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,130	9,120	9,090	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,830	5,820	5,790
YORK----------	42,200	42,000	40,600	12,500	12,300	13,100	29,700	29,700	27,500

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
January, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984	JAN. 1985	DEC. 1984	JAN. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,230	9,340	9,430	1,070	1,020	1,150	11.6	10.9	12.2
AIKEN---------	44,070	44,180	44,130	4,500	3,180	4,190	10.2	7.2	9.5
ALLENDALE-----	3,850	3,840	3,860	470	370	600	12.2	9.6	15.5
ANDERSON------	61,580	61,990	61,860	5,870	4,980	5,070	9.5	8.0	8.2
BAMBERG-------	6,890	6,920	7,110	680	580	700	9.9	8.4	9.8
BARNWELL------	10,010	9,970	9,980	900	680	810	9.0	6.8	8.1
BEAUFORT------	34,640	34,570	30,360	1,930	1,560	2,400	5.6	4.5	7.9
BERKELEY------	42,620	42,370	40,470	3,280	2,270	2,540	7.7	5.4	6.3
CALHOUN-------	6,770	6,900	6,840	540	480	450	8.0	7.0	6.6
CHARLESTON----	115,980	117,990	114,460	5,840	5,720	8,250	5.0	4.8	7.2
CHEROKEE------	24,060	24,190	23,600	1,640	1,300	1,740	6.8	5.4	7.4
CHESTER-------	13,920	14,190	14,660	2,000	1,970	1,690	14.4	13.9	11.5
CHESTERFIELD--	19,240	19,390	19,050	1,840	1,510	1,540	9.6	7.8	8.1
CLARENDON-----	11,790	12,030	12,050	1,310	1,280	1,190	11.1	10,6	9.9
COLLETON------	12,900	13,060	12,820	1,100	1,010	1,250	8.5	7.7	9.8
DARLINGTON----	27,240	27,110	26,400	3,190	2,470	2,760	11.7	9.1	10.5
DILLON--------	14,750	14,730	14,320	2,030	1,740	1,340	13.8	11.8	9.4
DORCHESTER----	25,890	26,220	25,190	1,310	1,160	1,480	5.1	4.4	5.9
EDGEFIELD-----	7,910	7,980	7,960	590	510	650	7.5	6.4	8.2
FAIRFIELD-----	10,460	10,530	9,900	880	770	740	8.4	7.3	7.5
FLORENCE------	52,470	52,250	51,240	5,530	4,380	4,340	10.5	8.4	8.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,320	21,160	21,700	3,890	3,210	3,440	18.2	15.2	15.9
GREENVILLE----	146,380	149,790	146,390	8,550	8,070	8,890	5.8	5.4	6.1
GREENWOOD-----	27,850	27,840	27,510	2,640	2,250	2,380	9.5	8.1	8.7
HAMPTON-------	7,170	7,230	7,370	640	620	760	8.9	8.6	10.3
HORRY---------	67,860	69,290	58,860	7,750	6,370	7,580	11.4	9.2	12.9
JASPER--------	5,860	5,970	5,990	490	470	610	8.4	7.9	10.2
KERSHAW-------	17,780	18,050	18,100	1,580	1,530	1,400	8.9	8.5	7.7
LANCASTER-----	21,750	21,910	22,130	2,320	1,990	2,510	10.7	9.1	11.3
LAURENS-------	21,480	21,840	21,650	1,870	1,860	2,220	8.7	8.5	10.3
LEE-----------	7,600	7,660	7,830	810	710	990	10.7	9.3	12.6
LEXINGTON-----	70,010	71,420	70,470	3,130	3,030	3,480	4.5	4.2	4.9
McCORMICK-----	3,100	3,050	3,400	490	400	760	15.8	13.1	22.4
MARION--------	15,990	15,850	16,280	2,360	2,100	2,260	14.8	13.2	13.9
MARLBORO------	11,060	11,100	11,720	1,730	1,580	1,810	15.6	14.2	15.4
NEWBERRY------	15,230	15,370	15,550	960	800	1,050	6.3	5.2	6.8
OCONEE--------	22,130	22,160	22,610	2,030	1,680	3,240	9.2	7.6	14.3
ORANGEBURG----	37,520	37,800	36,840	3,240	2,790	3,070	8.6	7.4	8.3
PICKENS-------	42,110	42,590	43,550	3,360	2,740	4,890	8.0	6.4	11.2
RICHLAND------	132,320	134,280	133,520	6,400	5,530	7,400	4.8	4.1	5.5
SALUDA--------	6,570	6,640	6,660	560	500	690	8.5	7.5	10.4
SPARTANBURG---	102,430	104,510	101,850	7,050	6,440	6,690	6.9	6.2	6.6
SUMTER--------	35,280	35,430	34,960	3,060	2,660	3,410	8.7	7.5	9.8
UNION---------	12,570	12,640	12,920	1,370	1,300	1,680	10.9	10.3	13.0
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,840	17,080	17,050	1,840	1,800	1,690	10.9	10.5	9.9
YORK----------	58,080	59,120	59,910	3,970	3,450	4,880	6.8	5.8	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
1984
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Monthly Average 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1214.0	1224.8	1240.8	1254.7	1266.6	1283.9	1277.0	1278.2	1293.7	1298.3	1301.1	1310.2	1270.3
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	75.8	77.8	80.0	80.4	81.8	84.3	84.0	83.2	82.6	82.6	83.2	83.9	81.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.0	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.0	12.0
Highway and Street Construction	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Special Trade Contractors	35.1	35.9	37.1	37.3	37.8	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.0	38.6
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.9	9.9
Electrical Work	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #16)	373.2	375.2	377.2	376.9	378.5	382.6	378.9	379.5	380.1	379.5	377.9	378.8	378.2
Durable Goods	118.7	119.5	120.7	122.0	123.0	125.5	124.2	124.1	125.0	126.2	125.7	127.0	123.5
Nondurable Goods	254.5	255.7	256.5	254.9	255.5	257.1	254.7	255.4	255.1	253.3	252.2	251.8	254.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	54.3	54.0	54.6	55.4	55.6	56.2	56.0	56.3	56.3	55.8	55.6	55.6	55.5
Trucking and Warehousing	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.2
Water Transportation	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Communication	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.4
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.0
Electric Services	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.7
Combination Utility Services	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	245.0	244.6	249.0	254.9	259.6	264.8	266.8	269.4	271.1	270.2	272.3	276.9	262.0
Wholesale Trade	51.1	51.4	51.8	52.0	52.2	52.9	53.1	53.6	53.8	54.1	54.5	55.0	53.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.5
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.0	23.1	23.4	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.3	23.4
Groceries and Related Products	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

TABLE 15 (continued)
1984
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Monthly Average 1984
Retail Trade	193.9	193.2	197.2	202.9	207.4	211.9	213.7	215.8	[illegible]	216.1	217.8	221.9	209.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	[illegible]	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	[illegible]	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.8	25.7	25.8	25.8	26.5	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.5	29.1	31.3	27.2
Department Stores	19.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.1	19.4	20.7	22.3	19.3
Food Stores	34.7	34.6	34.9	36.5	37.5	38.2	39.1	39.0	39.2	38.9	39.1	39.2	37.6
Grocery Stores	33.1	32.9	33.2	34.7	35.7	36.3	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.1	37.2	37.2	35.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	51.7	51.9	52.7	53.4	54.2	56.0	56.5	56.1	55.4	54.7	54.9	55.3	54.4
Banking	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.7	15.1	14.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.5	14.4	14.6	15.0	14.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.5	8.2
Insurance Carriers	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6
Life Insurance	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Services	179.5	182.0	185.8	191.1	194.5	198.6	201.7	203.1	205.4	205.7	205.4	207.0	196.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14.7	15.4	16.6	18.3	19.6	20.7	20.8	20.7	19.4	17.7	16.3	15.4	18.0
Health Services	40.3	40.3	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.7	41.8	41.2
Hospitals	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5
Educational Services	17.5	17.8	17.8	18.0	17.8	16.4	16.1	17.4	22.2	24.3	26.2	27.4	19.9
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	10.1	11.3	14.3	16.3	18.0	19.3	12.2
Total Government	232.8	237.6	239.8	240.9	240.7	239.6	231.3	228.8	241.0	248.0	250.0	250.9	240.1
Total Federal Government	36.9	36.7	37.0	37.6	37.7	38.6	39.2	37.2	36.5	37.0	37.2	37.3	37.4
Total State Government	70.2	73.1	73.7	74.1	73.6	72.4	73.5	72.5	77.3	79.0	79.4	80.1	74.9
State Education	27.2	29.7	30.0	28.9	28.0	25.7	26.1	25.8	31.1	32.8	33.1	33.8	29.4
Other State Government	43.0	43.4	43.7	45.2	45.6	46.7	47.4	46.7	46.2	46.2	46.3	46.3	45.6
Total Local Government	125.7	127.8	129.1	129.2	129.4	128.6	118.6	119.1	127.2	132.0	133.4	133.5	127.8
Local Education	73.6	75.7	76.7	76.6	76.6	73.4	62.7	66.2	74.7	79.6	81.0	81.0	74.8
Other Local Government	52.1	52.1	52.4	52.6	52.8	55.2	55.9	52.9	52.5	52.4	52.4	52.5	53.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 16
1984
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Monthly Average 1984
Manufacturing	373.2	375.2	377.2	376.9	378.5	382.6	378.9	379.5	380.1	379.5	377.9	378.8	378.2
Durable Goods	118.7	119.5	120.7	122.0	123.0	125.5	124.2	124.1	125.0	126.2	125.7	127.0	123.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.0
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Furniture and Fixtures	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Household Furniture	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.6
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Primary Metal Industries	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.5	29.6	29.9	30.3	30.4	31.1	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.2	31.3	30.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	21.8	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.3	23.2	22.5	23.0	23.2	23.0	23.1	22.7
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Household Appliances	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Electrical Components and Accessories	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transportation Equipment	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.8
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
Nondurable Goods	254.5	255.7	256.5	254.9	255.5	257.1	254.7	255.4	255.1	253.3	252.2	251.8	254.7
Food and Kindred Products	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.3
Meat Products	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.6
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5

TABLE 16 (continued)
1984
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

Industry	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984	Apr. 1984	May 1984	June 1984	July 1984	Aug. 1984	Sept. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1984	Dec. 1984	Monthly Average 1984
Textile Mill Products	114.4	114.8	114.7	114.0	114.0	114.2	112.7	112.6	112.5	111.3	110.7	110.4	113.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.3	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6	33.2	33.1	33.1	32.8	32.6	32.8	33.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	34.3	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.8	33.4	33.4	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.5
Knitting Mills	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	49.6	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.0	50.2	49.5	49.7	49.4	49.2	48.8	48.7	49.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.3	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.2
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Children's Outerwear	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.2
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Printing and Publishing	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.1
Newspapers	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0
Commercial Printing	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.6	32.8	32.7	32.9	33.2	32.5	32.7	32.6	32.1	32.1	32.1	32.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.5	16.4	16.4	17.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.

4/18/85 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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FEBRUARY, 1985

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES SLIGHTLY IN FEBRUARY

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BOOSTS TOTAL WORKFORCE

The employment picture in South Carolina brightened somewhat in February thanks primarily to a boost in government employment. The public-sector job count increased 5,400 over the month and accounted for a similar increase in the total nonfarm workforce. Nonagricultural employment reached 1,298,900 in February even though the workforce in the private sector remained unchanged from January. The job count for nonfarm employment increased 74,100 from the February, 1984 level of 1,224,800.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SHOWS POSITIVE MOVEMENT

Public-sector employment expanded to 252,900 in February reversing the slip of a month ago. State government, adding 2,200 new workers in education, rose 2,800 over the month. Educational institutions at the local level also filled 2,200 positions in February, which led to an overall gain of 2,500 employees. Federal jobs increased 100 during the month to complete the public workforce.

WORKFORCE UNCHANGED IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The workforce in the private sector was unchanged in February from January's 1,046,000, although fluctuations occurred among the various industry components. The greatest monthly differential was provided by manufacturing, which lost 3,400 workers. Employment in nondurables declined 2,700 with half of that drop (1,400) centered in textiles. Stiff competition from lower-priced imports continued to plague textile manufacturers. The durable-good workforce slipped 700 during the month.

(continued on page 3)

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Trade was the only industry to lose ground in February, with a job count 500 less than the previous month. All of the decrease occurred in the retail sector where 700 workers were laid off. Employment in wholesale trade rose 200 to soften the impact.

Services gained ground over the month increasing its workforce 2,300 over January's 206,800. Hotels and other lodging places and educational services, with 600- and 700-job increases, respectively, propelled the industry forward.

Thanks to somewhat milder weather over the month, construction staged a reversal of January's downward trend and returned 1,300 workers to the field. Special trade contractors took the lion's share of the gain, expanding work crews by 900.

In finance, insurance, and real estate, one third of January's 600-job loss was regained. Insurance carriers and real estate were the major beneficiaries of the resurgence in the industry's workforce. And in transportation and public utilities, the final increase was recorded for the month, with an addition of 100 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES UPWARD TREND IN FEBRUARY

Female nonfarm wage and salary employment, at 589,600 increased 2,700 in February. Expansions in the government sector more than offset seasonal layoffs and cutbacks in the private sector. Cyclical additions of personnel after semester break created 1,700 and 1,200 jobs for women in local and state government, respectively. Federal government remained constant over the month.

In the private sector, services reported the sole gain of 1,200. Manufacturing registered the largest decline, losing 1,400 females. Nondurable goods were responsible for 79% of the manufacturing downturn. Within nondurables, female employment in textile mills fell 700 to 46,500. Layoffs in wholesale and retail trade (-400) were related to the winding down of both the Christmas shopping season and after-Christmas clearance sales. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate recorded minute downturns of 100 each. Construction, the final major division, remained unchanged from January at 6,100.

South Carolina had 30,700 more females working in February, 1985 than in the same month a year earlier. Services experienced the largest increase (+11,800), while wholesale and retail trade was second (+9,900). On the negative side, manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities declined 1,800 and 500, respectively.

1990 OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE STATE

The Labor Market Information Division has completed state-wide occupational projections to 1990, and these data are available on a request basis. A publication with detailed projections and analysis will be released this summer. If you have a specific information need in this area or if you wish to be added to the mailing list for the upcoming publication, contact David Hunter at 803-758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL DECLINE IN FEBRUARY

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 7.6% in February, following a sharp rise the previous month. This rate represented 114,300 jobless individuals, a decline of 4,200 from the January level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to seasonal gains in agriculture, construction, and services together with spring semester rehiring of non-faculty personnel at colleges and universities. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in February.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

February, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,505,000	1,482,400	1,432,000	1,531,000	1,502,500	1,458,0
Total Employment	1,390,700	1,363,900	1,322,100	1,421,600	1,394,000	1,353,0
Total Unemployment	114,300	118,500	109,900	109,400	108,500	105,0
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.2	7

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	186,960	184,460	175,490	205,420	202,280	199,3
Total Employment	177,570	173,970	164,430	197,140	192,690	189,6
Total Unemployment	9,390	10,490	11,060	8,280	9,590	9,6
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.7	6.3	4.0	4.7	4

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	296,500	290,890	283,400
Total Employment	277,520	271,800	264,930
Total Unemployment	18,980	19,090	18,470
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.6	6.5

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Charleston's nonagricultural workforce experienced a sizable increase of 600 persons during February. Compared to year-ago levels, employment increased 9,300. The government sector (+800) registered the most significant employment gains. The growth in government employment was concentrated in the local sector where 500 nonfaculty personnel returned to their positions. State government was up 200 over the previous month's employment level. In the private sector, transportation and public utilities; services; and finance, insurance and real estate reported increases of 100 each in their workforces. Construction remained constant at 12,200 during February. Slackening employment was seen in manufacturing (-200); and wholesale and retail trade (-300). The drop in manufacturing was equally shared between durable and nondurable goods, while seasonal employment losses could be blamed for the retail sector's downward trend.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,500 in February. The over-the-month increase was attributed mainly to the public sector, where 1,400 jobs were added. Approximately 79% of the increase in government was found in the state sector, while the federal and local divisions reported gains of 100 and 200, respectively. The count of private sector jobs rose 100 to 141,800 in February. This increase was spurred by gains in services (+800) and manufacturing (+100). Seasonal reductions in employment were posted in trade, which experienced a 600 downturn. Negative employment trends were also reported in finance, insurance, and real estate; and construction. Transportation and public utilities recorded no change in employment from January's level of 9,100.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The Greenville-Spartanburg area total nonfarm employment moved slightly downward in February. Total nonfarm employment dropped 300 from January's figure of 278,800. Significant job losses occurred in manufacturing, where employment dropped 1,200 to 99,700. Permanent and temporary layoffs in the nondurable-good workforce, again as in January, were the primary cause of the manufacturing decline. Other decreases were noted in construction (-200); transportation and public utilities (-100); and wholesale and retail trade (-100). Despite the downward trend, some hiring was seen in services (+800) and total government (+500). The increases in both services and government were caused mainly by seasonal upturns in educational institutions.

Total nonfarm employment displayed a 5,600 increase when compared with the year-ago figure of 1,224,800.

U.S. ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE WEAK IN FEBRUARY

Unemployment dropped to 7.3% of the U.S. work force in February from 7.4% the previous month, but it took a large rise in service employment to offset substantial declines in manufacturing and construction employment. Overbuilding of inventories in late 1984, together with increased import penetration, precipitated the drop in the factory work force. Some of the decrease in manufacturing and construction may have been tied to harsh weather during February, but the strength of the dollar led, and should continue to lead, declines in manufacturing. Strong employment gains were recorded in retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Substantial hiring was also noted in business services such as personnel and data processing companies.

Retail sales jumped a surprising 1.4% in February. The big increase suggested that consumer spending continued to be strong despite signs of weakness among the nation's factories. This combination of strong demand and weak production indicates that foreign manufacturers are taking a rapidly growing share of the U.S. market as this country's trade deficit grows. The sales increase was led by a big 4.3% jump by general merchandise stores, following a 3.8% decrease in January. Auto sales rose 0.2% in February after surging 4.6% the month before. Sales of durable goods increased 0.9% in February following a 1.4% boost the previous month. Sales of nondurable goods were up 1.7% after holding steady in January.

Industrial production dropped a steep 0.5% during February leaving it at 0.8% below the peak it reached last August. Although partly the result of unseasonably harsh weather, the plunge in output reinforces the belief that manufacturers still haven't recovered from the sluggishness that set in during last year's third quarter.

Production of business equipment in the U.S. fell 0.4% in February following a 0.2% drop in January, even though demand continued to be strong. Reduced output was widespread among industries with only military and space industries, and utilities showing monthly growth.

Housing construction plunged 11.0% during the month, the biggest slip in almost a year following a boost of almost 15.0% in January. The swings in both months came from changes in apartment construction activity. After soaring 68.0% in January, construction of apartments with 5 or more units plummeted 36.7% in February. Speculation about tax reform has created a great deal of uncertainty among investors. The big decline in apartment construction swamped a healthy 5.3% jump in starts of single-family homes in February, which put single-family activity at its highest level since last May. Housing starts for the month did increase in one region, the Northeast, where construction was up 14.7%. The steepest drop occurred in the Midwest, where starts decreased 36.1%.

Personal income rose only 0.3% in February, just half the 0.6% increase of January. The modest advance resulted from higher earnings for service employees being partly offset by a decline in factory payrolls. Wages and salaries grew 0.5% during the month despite a 0.2% slip in manufacturing payrolls.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORY WORKERS RISE

Average hourly earnings for production workers in the state gained $0.06 during February. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed to the increase.

In the hard-good sector, wages, at $7.69 per hour, rose $0.08 for the month. The main influence on this pay hike was the $0.16 rise in furniture and fixtures, due primarily to more overtime with premium pay.

Workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a $0.05 boost per hour. Within soft goods, significant gains were recorded in paper and allied products (up $0.18), and food and kindred products (up $0.12).

Nationally, production workers earned $9.42 per hour, the same figure earned in January. Average weekly earnings, at the national level, rose $5.66 to $379.63 in February.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.54	$ 7.48	$ 7.20	$ 9.06	$ 9.23	$ 8.58
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.34	$300.70	$295.20	$408.61	$411.66	$357.79
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.31	$ 95.13	$ 96.28	$128.74	$130.23	$116.70

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.48	$ 7.47	$ 7.06	$ 7.34	$ 7.32	$7.01
Average Weekly Earnings	$299.95	$304.78	$285.22	$295.07	$294.26	$285.31
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.50	$ 96.42	$ 93.03	$ 92.96	$ 93.09	$ 93.06

OVERTIME EDGES UP IN FEBRUARY

Factory overtime edged up 0.1 hour in February to 3.2 hours, after slipping 0.4 in January. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours fell 0.2 short. Workers in the durable-good sector picked up 0.3 during the month and reached 3.3 hours, which equalled the year-ago figure. In nondurables, a 0.1 hour gain pushed overtime to 3.2 hours in February, still 0.3 short of the same period in 1984.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

February, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.2	3.1	3.4
Durable Goods	3.3	3.0	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.1	3.5

SHORTER WORKWEEK IN STATE'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

South Carolina's factory production workers lost 0.5 hour of their workweek in February. The average workweek fell to 39.7 with the most notable losses in the nondurable-good sector.

Workers in nondurables lost 0.7 hour in February from the January level of 39.7. In the soft-good sector, significant job losses were recorded in floor covering mills (down 3.1 hours); food and kindred products (down 2.6 hours); yarn and thread mills (down 1.4 hours); and textile finishing, except wool (down 1.1 hours). Less overtime during February was the primary cause for these declines.

The average workweek in the durable-good sector edged up 0.1 hour over the month, to 41.3 hours. Furniture and fixtures coupled with machinery, except electrical, more than offset the declines in stone, clay, and glass products; and lumber and wood products.

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers fell 0.6 hour in February.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX SLIPS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index slipped 2.5 points to 107.8 in February. Substantial losses in production worker employment and average weekly hours were the main contributors to this decrease. February's index was 0.5 point higher than the year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

February, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.8	110.3	107.3
Durable Good Productivity Index	148.7	149.7	136.8
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	94.6	97.4	97.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.9	72.3	73.3
Apparel Productivity Index	103.6	106.5	108.7

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Kayser-Roth Prosperity	Prosperity	700	This new firm will manufacture hosiery.
E. C. Industries	Powdersville	40	An expansion of E. C. Industries. They manufacture clothing.
Kent, Inc.	Pendleton	40	This infant sleepwear manufacturer is expanding.
Cory Knits	Union	125	An expansion of Cory Knits. They manufacture knit shirts.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Executive Housekeeper	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Machinist	48	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Sumter
Security Officer	36	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968	X		Chester
Pharmaceutical Sales	99	None	N/A	16	X		$22,000	X		Lancaster
Financial Analyst	24	Accounting Manager	40	17	X		$20,000		X	Columbia
Cement Mason	99	None	N/A	10	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Accounting Manager	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000		X	Spartanburg
Supv., Shipping & Receiving	36	Shipping & Rec. Clerk	36	13	X		$16,000		X	Union
Pipe Fitter	99	Service Station Mgr.	99	12	X		$16,700	X		Liberty
Engineering Technician	84	None	N/A	16	X		$28,000		X	Conway
Mechanical Drafter	44	None	N/A	14	X		$20,800		X	Hartsville
Production Superintendent	58	None	N/A	16	X		$35,000	X		Greenville
Agronomist	99	None	N/A	18	X	X	$18,720		X	Beaufort

*There are currently more than 111,600 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1298.9	1293.5	1224.8	+ 5.4	+ 74.1
Total Private	1046.0	1046.0	987.2	0.0	+ 58.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	82.5	81.2	77.8	+ 1.3	+ 4.7
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.2	11.2	11.5	0.0	- 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	3.6	3.5	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.6	7.7	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	39.8	38.9	35.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.9
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.7	10.6	9.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.1	9.0	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.7	378.1	375.2	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	126.3	127.0	119.5	- 0.7	+ 6.8
Nondurable Goods	248.4	251.1	255.7	- 2.7	- 7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.4	55.3	54.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.4	15.4	14.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.0	2.6	2.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.9	12.8	- 0.2	- 1.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	9.0	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.5	16.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.0	12.0	11.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	267.5	268.0	244.6	- 0.5	+ 22.9
Wholesale Trade	54.2	54.0	51.4	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.3	30.2	28.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.4	12.4	12.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	23.9	23.8	22.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.3	7.3	6.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Retail Trade	213.3	214.0	193.2	- 0.7	+ 20.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.3	9.4	8.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.2	5.3	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	27.6	25.7	- 1.2	+ 0.7
Department Stores	19.3	20.3	18.4	- 1.0	+ 0.9
Food Stores	38.5	38.7	34.6	- 0.2	+ 3.1
Grocery Stores	36.8	37.0	32.9	- 0.2	+ 3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	55.0	54.8	51.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Banking	15.0	15.1	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.9	15.0	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.4	8.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.0	11.9	11.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	209.1	206.8	182.0	+ 2.3	+ 27.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.8	15.2	15.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Health Services	42.1	42.0	40.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.7	14.7	14.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	27.8	27.1	17.8	+ 0.7	+ 10.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.5	18.9	9.7	+ 0.6	- 9.8
Total Government	252.9	247.5	237.6	+ 5.4	+ 15.3
Total Federal Government	37.6	37.5	36.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	80.5	77.7	73.1	+ 2.8	+ 7.4
State Education	33.3	31.1	29.7	+ 2.2	+ 3.6
Other State Government	47.2	46.6	43.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	134.8	132.3	127.8	+ 2.5	+ 7.0
Local Education	82.0	79.8	75.7	+ 2.2	+ 6.3
Other Local Government	52.8	52.5	52.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Manufacturing	374.7	378.1	375.2	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	126.3	127.0	119.5	- 0.7	+ 6.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.4	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	3.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.2	4.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.3	10.5	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.7	2.8	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.3	14.7	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	31.2	29.6	- 0.2	+ 1.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.1	7.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.8	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	23.3	21.8	0.0	+ 1.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.6	9.6	8.7	0.0	+ 0.9
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.3	8.2	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	248.4	251.1	255.7	- 2.7	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	14.8	14.7	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Meat Products	4.9	4.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb.. 1984
Textile Mill Products	108.1	109.5	114.8	- 1.4	- 6.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	32.0	32.4	33.7	- 0.4	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.8	32.3	34.1	- 0.5	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.9	16.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.1	7.1	8.0	0.0	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.5	7.2	8.0	0.0	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.2	8.1	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.1	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	48.5	50.6	- 0.5	- 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.1	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.1	7.2	7.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.0	16.9	17.8	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.7	7.0	7.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.5	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.8	8.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	15.2	14.9	- 0.3	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.2	4.5	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.4	9.5	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	32.6	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.8	17.2	- 0.3	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.8	19.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	8.6	0.0	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Jan. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1316.2	1314.5	1240.7	+ 1.7	+ 75.5
Total Private	1069.2	1068.8	1008.5	+ 0.4	+ 60.7
Construction	86.0	85.2	81.1	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
Manufacturing	376.5	379.9	377.0	- 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	127.4	128.2	120.6	- 0.8	+ 6.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.7	15.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.8	10.7	- 0.2	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.2	7.0	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.4	14.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.2	29.7	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	7.1	7.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.5	23.4	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Nondurable Goods	249.1	251.7	256.4	- 2.6	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.8	14.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Textile Mill Products	108.0	109.3	114.7	- 1.3	- 6.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.8	32.7	35.6	+ 1.1	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.0	32.3	34.3	- 0.3	- 2.3
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.9	8.1	- 0.2	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.3	14.9	16.0	- 0.6	- 1.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.2	48.8	50.8	- 0.6	- 2.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	10.3	10.6	- 0.3	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.1	17.9	0.0	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.6	8.7	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.9	15.2	14.9	- 0.3	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.6	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.4	32.7	32.7	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.5	16.9	17.2	- 0.4	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Jan. 1984	Feb. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.0	54.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.8	15.8	14.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 1.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.5	16.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	278.4	276.4	254.5	+ 2.0	+ 23.9
Wholesale Trade	55.1	54.7	52.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.9
Retail Trade	223.3	221.7	202.3	+ 1.6	+ 21.0
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.4	26.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Food Stores	39.9	39.9	35.9	0.0	+ 4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.3	56.0	53.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	214.0	213.5	186.3	+ 0.5	+ 27.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.4	18.6	17.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Educational Services	25.3	26.5	16.2	- 1.2	+ 9.1
Total Government	247.0	245.7	232.2	+ 1.3	+ 14.8
Total Federal Government	38.1	37.9	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	78.4	78.0	71.2	+ 0.4	+ 7.2
Total Local Government	130.5	129.8	123.8	+ 0.7	+ 6.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.5	278.8	272.9	198.7	197.2	195.5
Construction	17.9	18.1	17.5	12.1	12.2	15.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	1.9	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.6	8.8	8.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.7	100.9	100.6	28.7	28.6	27.7
Durable Goods	30.3	30.7	29.8	13.6	13.6	13.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.6	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1.5	1.5	5.9	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	12.0	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.2	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.2	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.7	6.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	69.4	70.2	70.8	15.1	15.0	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.6	33.9	34.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.3	11.5	11.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.8	11.0	11.6	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.3	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.4	10.6	11.0	2.3	2.3	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	2.0	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	6.0	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.0	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.5	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.5	4.7	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.7
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.9	60.0	57.7	41.2	41.8	40.7
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.4	11.1	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	45.0	45.1	43.3	30.1	30.6	29.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.4	6.3	4.2	4.4	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.4	11.4	10.7	15.7	15.8	15.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.6	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	43.5	42.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	32.7
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	7.9
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.0	3.1	3.2
Total Government	36.1	35.6	35.6	56.9	55.5	55.0
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.0	7.9	7.6
Total State Government	9.3	9.1	9.4	31.0	29.9	30.0
Total Local Government	24.9	24.6	24.4	17.9	17.7	17.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	169.2	168.6	159.9	41.8	42.0	40.5
Construction	12.2	12.2	11.9	2.6	2.6	1.8
Manufacturing	19.9	20.1	19.2	12.3	12.5	12.8
Durable Goods	11.1	11.2	10.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.7	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.0	10.2	10.7
Textile Mill Products	.6	.7	.6	4.9	4.9	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.8	8.7	7.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	40.9	41.2	37.8	7.1	7.1	6.8
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.2	33.5	30.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.7	7.6	7.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	30.3	30.2	28.7	6.9	6.9	6.4
Total Government	49.3	48.5	47.2	5.5	5.5	5.3
Total Federal Government	18.7	18.6	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.1	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.3	16.8	16.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.8	47.8	47.8	45.9	46.1	45.0
Construction	2.1	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	22.4	13.8	13.9	13.9
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.1	17.6	9.3	9.3	9.3
Textile Mill Products	9.4	9.4	10.4	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.5	9.2	10.0	10.0	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
February, 1985

Industry	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Net Change From Jan. 1984	Net Change From Feb. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	589.6	586.9	558.9	+ 2.7	+ 30.7
Total Private	445.6	446.4	424.2	- 0.8	+ 21.4
Construction	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	155.1	156.5	156.9	- 1.4	- 1.8
Durable Goods	40.2	40.5	38.0	- 0.3	+ 2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.3	7.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.9	13.0	0.0	+ 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	114.9	116.0	118.9	- 1.1	- 4.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.1	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	46.5	47.2	49.3	- 0.7	- 2.8
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	14.0	14.5	- 0.3	- 0.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.7	13.9	14.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.9	6.0	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.0	41.5	42.9	- 0.5	- 1.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.8	15.4	0.0	- 0.6
Children's Outerwear	5.9	6.1	6.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.6	11.7	12.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Communication	5.4	5.5	6.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	122.0	122.4	112.1	- 0.4	+ 9.9
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.3	12.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	108.7	109.1	99.4	- 0.4	+ 9.3
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	20.7	19.3	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Food Stores	17.6	17.7	15.8	- 0.1	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.8	33.9	32.1	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Banking	11.3	11.4	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	116.6	115.4	104.8	+ 1.2	+ 11.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10.1	9.7	9.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Health Services	34.7	34.7	33.4	0.0	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.2	12.2	11.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	15.9	15.5	10.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.2
Total Government	144.0	140.5	134.7	+ 3.5	+ 9.3
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Total State Government	43.6	42.0	39.7	+ 1.6	+ 3.9
State Education	16.7	15.5	14.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.8
Other State Government	26.9	26.5	24.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Total Local Government	88.8	86.9	83.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.2
Local Education	62.4	60.7	57.5	+ 1.7	+ 4.9
Other Local Government	26.4	26.2	26.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
February, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
MANUFACTURING	299.0	302.1	300.3	299.34	300.70	295.20	39.7	40.2	41.0	7.54	7.48	7.20
DURABLE GOODS	97.6	98.5	92.3	317.60	313.53	300.96	41.3	41.2	41.8	7.69	7.61	7.20
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.1	12.6	294.56	297.19	286.62	41.9	42.7	44.3	7.03	6.96	6.47
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.0	266.02	253.13	256.46	40.8	39.8	41.1	6.52	6.36	6.24
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.1	8.3	8.2	358.62	362.95	367.84	41.7	42.5	44.0	8.60	8.54	8.36
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.6	298.05	295.37	278.50	39.9	39.7	39.9	7.47	7.44	6.98
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.0	22.2	20.9	349.02	343.20	330.50	42.0	41.6	42.7	8.31	8.25	7.74
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.9	4.9	316.11	323.05	299.52	41.0	41.9	41.6	7.71	7.71	7.20
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.9	16.7	281.07	276.06	253.83	40.5	40.3	40.1	6.94	6.85	6.33
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	4.7	298.26	295.46	279.21	39.4	39.5	38.3	7.57	7.48	7.29
NONDURABLE GOODS	201.4	203.6	208.0	290.94	294.18	293.45	39.0	39.7	40.7	7.46	7.41	7.21
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.9	9.0	251.08	263.33	250.51	38.1	40.7	39.7	6.59	6.47	6.31
Textile Mill Products	98.1	99.7	104.2	275.01	278.70	275.40	39.4	40.1	40.8	6.98	6.95	6.75
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.7	31.1	32.4	281.30	283.50	276.34	39.9	40.5	40.4	7.05	7.00	6.84
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.9	29.4	31.1	272.88	277.81	284.82	37.9	38.8	40.4	7.20	7.16	7.05
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.4	7.6	280.56	262.28	247.65	42.0	39.5	40.6	6.68	6.64	6.10
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.1	12.6	13.4	281.25	286.80	292.85	38.9	40.0	41.6	7.23	7.17	7.04
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.8	286.88	315.15	248.23	41.1	44.2	39.1	6.98	7.13	6.35
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.6	8.6	9.2	248.18	255.23	252.14	39.9	41.3	41.2	6.22	6.18	6.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	41.1	41.4	42.9	178.11	182.37	190.58	35.2	35.9	38.5	5.06	5.08	4.95
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.7	158.60	161.37	178.60	32.5	32.6	37.6	4.88	4.95	4.75
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	14.9	175.17	180.48	171.20	36.8	37.6	38.3	4.76	4.80	4.47
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	11.0	10.7	495.50	494.50	465.24	43.2	43.8	42.8	11.47	11.29	10.87
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.0	4.8	294.41	292.57	288.70	37.6	37.8	38.7	7.83	7.74	7.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.6	20.8	449.53	449.35	440.77	41.7	41.8	42.3	10.78	10.75	10.42

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
February, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.7	14.2	408.61	411.66	357.79	45.1	44.6	41.7	9.06	9.23	8.58
Durable Goods	8.3	8.4	7.9	431.87	414.95	354.45	49.3	47.1	42.5	8.76	8.81	8.34
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.3	376.83	407.63	360.60	39.5	41.3	40.7	9.54	9.87	8.86

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.6	299.95	304.78	285.22	40.1	40.8	40.4	7.48	7.47	7.06
Durable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.2	288.29	291.37	267.15	39.6	40.3	39.0	7.28	7.23	6.85
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.1	2.0	289.27	291.62	229.55	40.8	41.9	35.1	7.09	6.96	6.54
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.8	306.94	304.07	293.14	39.1	38.2	39.4	7.85	7.96	7.44
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.8	10.3	310.59	316.00	301.91	40.6	41.2	41.7	7.65	7.67	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	273.36	262.92	254.67	40.8	39.3	39.0	6.70	6.69	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	178.08	178.48	187.06	37.1	36.8	39.8	4.80	4.85	4.70

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984	Feb. 1985	Jan. 1985	Feb. 1984
All Manufacturing	76.1	76.8	77.1	295.07	294.26	285.31	40.2	40.2	40.7	7.34	7.32	7.01
Durable Goods	21.9	22.2	21.4	308.15	302.35	292.44	40.6	40.1	40.9	7.59	7.54	7.15
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.5	8.5	331.89	336.60	314.31	39.7	41.2	40.4	8.36	8.17	7.78
Nondurable Goods	54.1	54.6	55.6	289.60	290.65	282.17	40.0	40.2	40.6	7.24	7.23	6.95
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.7	30.7	275.12	283.27	279.61	39.7	40.7	40.7	6.93	6.96	6.87
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.5	10.7	10.3	279.60	287.58	279.90	40.0	41.2	40.1	6.99	6.98	6.98
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	10.0	10.6	273.15	282.49	291.92	38.8	39.9	41.0	7.04	7.08	7.12
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.3	238.12	230.95	253.09	38.1	36.6	39.3	6.25	6.31	6.44
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	2.9	265.20	266.42	254.78	40.8	40.8	39.5	6.50	6.53	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.6	8.7	9.0	188.62	185.01	187.94	37.8	37.3	39.4	4.99	4.96	4.77
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.1	134.09	143.78	159.87	30.2	31.6	36.5	4.44	4.55	4.38
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.8	4.9	4.7	377.71	382.30	361.88	41.1	41.6	41.5	9.19	9.19	8.72

* Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
February, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1985	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1985	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1984	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1985	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1985	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1984	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1985	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT JAN. 1985	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT FEB. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,410	6,390	6,360	3,670	3,660	3,680	2,740	2,730	2,680
AIKEN---------	40,200	40,300	38,900	18,800	18,900	18,200	21,400	21,400	20,700
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	3,010	2,900	1,250	1,320	1,200	1,690	1,690	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,800	47,800	47,900	21,200	21,300	22,400	26,600	26,500	25,500
BAMBERG-------	4,570	4,570	4,530	1,810	1,800	1,800	2,760	2,770	2,730
BARNWELL------	7,490	7,490	7,390	3,310	3,300	3,480	4,180	4,190	3,910
BEAUFORT------	26,780	26,850	23,430	1,150	1,160	990	25,630	25,690	22,440
BERKELEY------	21,500	21,400	20,600	5,900	5,800	5,800	15,600	15,600	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,800	3,850	2,220	2,220	2,300	1,570	1,580	1,550
CHARLESTON----	132,800	132,200	126,000	9,700	9,900	9,600	123,100	122,300	116,400
CHEROKEE------	15,790	15,910	14,970	8,220	8,310	7,810	7,570	7,600	7,160
CHESTER-------	10,910	10,980	11,580	5,620	5,700	6,400	5,290	5,280	5,180
CHESTERFIELD--	12,140	12,180	12,100	6,780	6,830	7,000	5,360	5,350	5,100
CLARENDON-----	6,210	6,250	6,250	1,780	1,820	1,920	4,430	4,430	4,330
COLLETON------	9,210	9,220	8,970	2,740	2,740	2,770	6,470	6,480	6,200
DARLINGTON----	19,810	19,810	19,150	7,600	7,600	7,750	12,210	12,210	11,400
DILLON--------	9,150	9,210	9,110	3,860	3,890	4,010	5,290	5,320	5,100
DORCHESTER----	14,900	15,000	13,300	4,300	4,400	3,800	10,600	10,600	9,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,510	4,510	4,340	2,140	2,160	2,120	2,370	2,350	2,220
FAIRFIELD-----	6,530	6,530	6,150	2,490	2,490	2,300	4,040	4,040	3,850
FLORENCE------	46,100	46,200	45,000	13,900	13,900	13,900	32,200	32,300	31,100
GEORGETOWN----	15,070	15,000	15,720	4,350	4,300	4,250	10,720	10,700	11,470
GREENVILLE----	157,100	157,500	153,100	49,900	50,300	50,600	107,200	107,200	102,500
GREENWOOD-----	27,750	27,770	27,290	13,070	13,190	13,230	14,680	14,580	14,060
HAMPTON-------	5,020	5,030	4,960	1,830	1,830	1,850	3,190	3,200	3,110
HORRY---------	49,690	49,470	42,830	6,520	6,630	7,450	43,170	42,840	35,380
JASPER--------	3,130	3,120	3,010	190	190	200	2,940	2,930	2,810
KERSHAW-------	14,670	14,670	14,840	7,090	7,100	7,560	7,580	7,570	7,280
LANCASTER-----	16,890	17,720	17,560	9,020	9,790	9,760	7,870	7,930	7,800
LAURENS-------	17,650	17,610	17,050	8,150	8,130	8,070	9,500	9,480	8,980
LEE-----------	3,080	3,080	2,990	1,040	1,040	1,020	2,040	2,040	1,970
LEXINGTON-----	44,300	44,100	43,400	13,300	13,200	13,500	31,000	30,900	29,900
McCORMICK-----	1,920	1,920	1,820	810	810	770	1,110	1,110	1,050
MARION--------	10,630	11,080	11,040	4,820	5,180	5,260	5,810	5,900	5,780
MARLBORO------	8,510	8,510	8,710	4,170	4,170	4,500	4,340	4,340	4,210
NEWBERRY------	10,410	10,430	10,350	4,810	4,830	5,030	5,600	5,600	5,320
OCONEE--------	19,930	20,220	19,210	9,620	9,880	9,500	10,310	10,340	9,710
ORANGEBURG----	26,320	26,360	25,340	9,390	9,470	8,960	16,930	16,890	16,380
PICKENS-------	30,900	30,900	30,500	12,300	12,500	12,300	18,600	18,400	18,200
RICHLAND------	154,400	153,100	152,100	15,400	15,400	14,200	139,000	137,700	137,900
SALUDA--------	3,020	3,010	2,920	1,210	1,200	1,210	1,810	1,810	1,710
SPARTANBURG---	90,500	90,400	89,300	37,500	38,100	37,700	53,000	52,300	51,600
SUMTER--------	28,830	28,970	27,770	8,770	8,910	8,600	20,060	20,060	19,170
UNION---------	9,840	9,830	9,650	5,610	5,600	5,510	4,230	4,230	4,140
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,120	9,130	8,990	3,300	3,290	3,180	5,820	5,840	5,810
YORK----------	41,900	42,100	40,600	12,300	12,500	12,800	29,600	29,600	27,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
February, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984	FEB. 1985	JAN. 1985	FEB. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,510	9,230	9,170	1,130	1,080	1,030	11.9	11.7	11.2
AIKEN---------	44,680	44,540	42,840	3,590	3,700	3,720	8.0	8.3	8.7
ALLENDALE-----	3,860	3,840	3,870	460	470	580	11.9	12.2	15.0
ANDERSON------	62,860	61,590	60,530	5,940	5,910	4,850	9.4	9.6	8.0
BAMBERG-------	7,000	6,890	6,990	620	680	790	8.9	9.9	11.3
BARNWELL------	10,080	10,020	9,770	740	910	720	7.3	9.1	7.4
BEAUFORT------	33,950	34,630	29,740	1,660	1,940	2,050	4.9	5.6	6.9
BERKELEY------	42,540	42,620	39,600	2,410	3,300	2,440	5.7	7.7	6.2
CALHOUN-------	6,840	6,780	6,800	460	550	450	6.7	8.1	6.6
CHARLESTON----	118,090	115,960	111,350	5,730	5,880	7,300	4.9	5.1	6.6
CHEROKEE------	24,440	24,060	22,770	1,650	1,650	1,650	6.8	6.9	7.2
CHESTER-------	14,200	13,920	14,130	2,100	2,010	1,540	14.8	14.4	10.9
CHESTERFIELD--	19,680	19,240	18,880	1,930	1,850	1,540	9.8	9.6	8.2
CLARENDON-----	11,950	11,800	11,770	1,230	1,320	1,160	10.3	11.2	9.9
COLLETON------	13,110	12,900	12,700	1,050	1,100	1,170	8.0	8.5	9.2
DARLINGTON----	27,470	27,240	25,840	2,860	3,210	2,490	10.4	11.8	9.6
DILLON--------	14,860	14,760	13,950	1,880	2,050	1,250	12.7	13.9	9.0
DORCHESTER----	26,340	25,890	24,540	1,260	1,320	1,320	4.8	5.1	5.4
EDGEFIELD-----	8,140	7,910	7,730	600	590	570	7.4	7.5	7.4
FAIRFIELD-----	10,440	10,460	9,530	790	890	640	7.6	8.5	6.7
FLORENCE------	52,580	52,480	50,110	4,620	5,570	4,240	8.8	10.6	8.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,200	21,340	21,400	3,280	3,920	3,150	15.5	18.4	14.7
GREENVILLE----	148,780	146,360	142,670	8,130	8,610	8,410	5.5	5.9	5.9
GREENWOOD-----	28,420	27,850	26,810	2,790	2,660	2,160	9.8	9.6	8.1
HAMPTON-------	7,250	7,170	7,160	590	650	700	8.1	9.1	9.8
HORRY---------	68,560	67,870	58,250	7,040	7,800	6,130	10.3	11.5	10.5
JASPER--------	6,020	5,860	5,730	500	490	520	8.3	8.4	9.1
KERSHAW-------	18,160	17,780	17,790	1,570	1,590	1,390	8.6	8.9	7.8
LANCASTER-----	22,170	21,760	21,400	3,280	2,340	2,190	14.8	10.8	10.2
LAURENS-------	22,040	21,480	20,900	2,000	1,880	1,980	9.1	8.8	9.5
LEE-----------	7,730	7,600	7,450	750	810	780	9.7	10.7	10.5
LEXINGTON-----	71,340	69,990	68,920	2,950	3,150	3,140	4.1	4.5	4.6
McCORMICK-----	3,180	3,100	3,090	520	500	600	16.4	16.1	19.4
MARION--------	15,500	15,990	15,540	2,080	2,370	1,870	13.4	14.8	12.0
MARLBORO------	11,280	11,060	11,470	1,740	1,740	1,920	15.4	15.7	16.7
NEWBERRY------	15,520	15,230	15,050	990	970	890	6.4	6.4	5.9
OCONEE--------	22,680	22,140	21,380	2,400	2,050	2,260	10.6	9.3	10.6
ORANGEBURG----	38,460	37,520	36,280	3,410	3,260	3,110	8.9	8.7	8.6
PICKENS-------	42,380	42,120	41,410	2,840	3,390	3,660	6.7	8.0	8.8
RICHLAND------	134,090	132,290	130,400	5,330	6,440	6,550	4.0	4.9	5.0
SALUDA--------	6,720	6,570	6,420	540	560	550	8.0	8.5	8.6
SPARTANBURG---	105,350	102,410	99,300	8,020	7,090	6,390	7.6	6.9	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,630	35,280	34,040	2,830	3,080	3,060	7.9	8.7	9.0
UNION---------	12,890	12,580	12,520	1,440	1,380	1,550	11.2	11.0	12.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,110	16,850	16,500	1,720	1,860	1,610	10.1	11.0	9.8
YORK----------	59,960	57,570	57,500	4,850	3,990	3,820	8.1	6.9	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.

5/10/85

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MARCH, 1985

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS GROWTH IN MARCH

SURGE IN PRIVATE SECTOR BOLSTERS STATE'S WORKFORCE

South Carolina's nonfarm workforce grew in March thanks to a surge in employment in the private sector. Although public employment also registered a small gain over the month, the 11,900 new employees on private payrolls raised the state's workforce to 1,312,800, 13,300 above February's level. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 72,000 jobs.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IMPROVES MARKEDLY

The job count in the private sector increased to 1,058,000 in March from 1,046,100 the month before. The heaviest concentration of new jobs was found in trade, where 5,300 positions were filled. Most of these new employees were hired for staffing in the tourist areas of the state as the onset of spring spurred business.

Service employment also reported a significant advance in March, rising 4,900 over February. Preparation for the tourism and leisure season prompted much of the increase; for example, hotels and other lodging places alone hired 1,400 additional employees.

Construction workers were another group to benefit from the rites of spring by expanding its workforce to 84,200, a 1,700-job rise over the month. Heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors each contributed almost a third of the gain.

(continued on page 3)

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Seven hundred workers were added to the staffs of finance, insurance, and real estate establishments in March. The boost pushed the industry's employment level to 3,000 above the same period a year ago. Also contributing to the private sector's growth was a small pickup in transportation and public utilities. Employment here ran 200 ahead of February's 55,300.

The much-beleagured manufacturing industry continued to take its lumps as March employment slumped 900. After losing almost 1,400 workers in February, textiles dropped an additional 700 in March to account for nearly 90% of nondurables' decline. The textile decrease was widespread and depressed the job count in the soft-good sector 8,500 below the previous year's employment. The workforce in durables slipped 100 in March.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT UP IN MARCH

Government workers swelled their ranks to 254,800 in March, an increase of 1,400 employees. Six hundred net jobs were filled in state government and an equal worker addition was noted at the local level during the month. Federal employment rose 200 in March to reach 37,800 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD IN MARCH

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, gaining 6,600, rose to 596,300. Increased activity in seasonally-influenced industries created over 86% of the additional jobs.

Tourism, affected by March's warmer weather, revived female employment in services (+3,200) and retail trade (+2,500). Women employed in finance, insurance, and real estate positions picked up 500 over the month. Smaller increases were reported in transportation and public utilities (+200), and construction (+100). On the negative side, manufacturing dropped 800 during March. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reported losses. Producers of apparel and other textile products were responsible for 50% of the manufacturing decline.

In the government sector, female employment gained 900 positions in March. State and local government registered increases of 400 each, while federal government advanced 100.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonfarm wage and salary female employment gained 31,300. Services recorded the largest over-the-year increase, adding 12,900 women to the payrolls. Manufacturing (-2,800), and transportation and public utilities (-300) were the only major industry divisions that experienced decreases over the year.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS - DRY WEATHER CONDITIONS OVER MOST OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Continued dry weather occurred over most of South Carolina during the first half of April. The drought in many areas caused severe problems. Plantings remained at a very slow pace or stood still due to the lack of soil moisture. The peach crop in the upper part of the state was seriously damaged due to freezing temperatures recorded during the second week of April. Also, high winds and blowing sands continued to cause some damage to the corn fields and tobacco transplants. Overall, corn conditions were fair. Cotton conditions were reported to be fair to good. All counties reported the need of a good rain to help with plantings and growth of most crops.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SHARPLY IN MARCH

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 6.8% in March. This rate represented 104,700 jobless individuals, a decline of 9,600 from the February level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed mainly to tourism-related hires in trade and services, together with accelerated activity in construction and agriculture. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in March.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

March, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,537,300	1,505,000	1,441,900	1,552,500	1,531,000	1,457,100
Total Employment	1,432,600	1,390,700	1,336,300	1,450,600	1,421,600	1,354,300
Total Unemployment	104,700	114,300	105,600	101,900	109,400	102,800
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.1	7.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	192,640	186,910	176,910	210,780	205,370	199,510
Total Employment	184,170	177,520	166,330	203,200	197,090	189,900
Total Unemployment	8,470	9,390	10,580	7,580	8,280	9,610
Unemployment Rate	4.4	5.0	6.0	3.6	4.0	4.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	302,400	296,420	284,640
Total Employment	284,350	277,440	266,670
Total Unemployment	18,050	18,980	17,970
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.4	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Charleston area increased 2,000 during March. Due to the approach of the tourist season, wholesale and retail trade expanded 700 and services, 500. Retail trade (+600) carried the bulk of the trade upturn. The remaining 100 jobs were in wholesale trade. Seasonal upturns in amusement parks, membership organizations and educational services accounted for 80% of services' increase. Warmer weather helped boost the construction industry 400 workers. Other areas experiencing growth were transportation and public utilities (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and total government (+100). Manufacturing was the sole loser in March, dropping 100 employees. This loss was in the nondurable-good sector where a layoff occurred in chemicals and allied products. Durable goods remained unchanged in March.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm jobs in the Columbia area rose 900 during the month of March to 200,000. The majority of this increase was centered in the government sector (+700). Seasonal influences and a general increase in hiring resulted in gains of 300 each in the state and local industry divisions. The federal division experienced an advance of 100 jobs in March. The only two other industries to advance were finance, insurance, and real estate, up 200; and manufacturing, up 100. Wholesale and retail trade experienced a slight downward movement of 100. Remaining constant in March were construction, transportation and public utilities, and services.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area experienced a drop of 300 in March to 278,200. Manufacturing, which had the greatest impact, lowered its workforce by 200 employees. Layoffs and closings in the nondurable-good sector were responsible for the decline in manufacturing. Durable goods, the other major component of manufacturing, increased by 100 over February. Transportation and public utilities (9,600), and wholesale and retail trade (11,400) both decreased their employment levels by 100, respectively. Hiring of personnel was apparent only in construction where employment was up 100 from February's figure of 17,900. The growth in construction could be traced to special trade contractors where 200 new jobs were created. Finance, insurance, and real estate (11,400); services (43,500); and government (36,100) all remained unchanged in March. Total nonagricultural employment was up 3,200 from its year-ago figure of 275,000.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION SLOWS IN U.S.

Industrial production has essentially been flat since last summer and this weakness has been a drag on the U.S. economy. Economic growth will be difficult to advance with 40% of the economy - the manufacturing sector - not growing.

Output at the nation's factories was up only 0.3% in March following a decline of 0.2% in February. With imports flooding U.S. markets, the only sign of real strength in the production figures was among defense and space manufacturers. These producers, benefiting from President Reagan's defense buildup, boosted output 0.7% in March, while production of consumer goods rose only 0.1%.

The unemployment rate was unchanged in March from February's 7.3%. But that masked a large 434,000 increase in total employment, which was offset by a 430,000 rise in the number of people seeking employment. The percentage of the population at work in March increased to 60.3%, the highest in the nation's history.

Large employment gains were reported in service, retail, and construction industries, which aren't heavily affected by international competition. But there were no job gains reported in manufacturing industries, which have been hard hit by imports.

Housing construction soared 16.2% in March, the biggest gain in almost two years, following a steep 11.8% February decline. The weather apparently influenced both swings, holding down February activity and spurring a rebound in March when mild weather aided construction around the country. Apartments with five or more units registered a jump of 53.5% in building activity, erasing a 39.6% plunge in February. Single-family construction was up 2.3% over the month. Housing starts increased in every part of the country in March for the first time since April, 1984.

Americans' incomes grew moderately in March but their spending declined. Personal income was up 0.5% from February, when it rose 0.4%. Wages and salaries posted a monthly advance of 0.8%, doubling the previous month's increase. Consumer spending in March fell 0.5% after adding 0.9% to its level the month before.

Retail sales plunged 1.9% in March, the steepest decline in more than seven years, and reversed a 1.6% pickup in February. Only construction firms and clothing stores showed improvement over the month. The March activity was unusual in that the deterioration was not limited to a few categories. Sales of durable goods were down 2.4% after rising 1.7% in February. Nondurables sold at a 1.7% slower pace in March following a 1.5% advance the month before.

Furniture dealers reported a 3.7% drop, more than wiping out February's 3.4% increase. Department store sales fell 2.3% after rising 5.0% in February. In March, groceries took in 1.9% fewer dollars and restaurants were off 2.4%. Gasoline service stations were down 1.0% during the month and drug stores lost 1.9% in sales.

HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN UNCHANGED

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $7.52 per hour, were unchanged from February to March. Durable-good earnings inched up $.01 to $7.67 in March. This slight upturn was responsive to moderate advances which more than offset notable reductions in machinery, except electrical (-$.08); and instruments and related products (-$.04).

An advance in premium hours and earnings caused a $.01 upturn in soft-good wages. The increase was the result of advances in paper and allied products (+$.10); apparel and other textile products (+$.05); and textile mill products (+$.04). All other industry divisions reported declines in hourly wages.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.52	$ 7.52	$ 7.17	$ 9.22	$ 9.20	$ 8.56
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.05	$298.54	$291.82	$408.45	$404.80	$365.51
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.12	$ 94.06	$ 94.96	$128.12	$127.54	$118.94

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.48	$ 7.47	$ 7.14	$ 7.34	$ 7.33	$ 7.00
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.69	$301.79	$284.89	$292.13	$292.47	$283.50
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.26	$ 95.08	$ 92.71	$ 91.63	$ 92.15	$ 92.26

WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the state's manufacturing production workers climbed 0.2 hour in March to 39.9. Gains occurred in both the hard-good and soft-good sectors.

Workers in the durable-good sector increased 0.1 hour during March to 41.3. Stone, clay, and glass products showed the most significant change, advancing 1.1 hours as employees were asked to work longer hours.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers recorded a 0.3 hour rise. Significant hourly increases were found in food and kindred products (+2.2); and apparel and other textile products (+1.1). The only major industry with a drop in weekly hours was textile mill products (-0.2).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers gained 0.6 hour in March.

OVERTIME SLIPS IN MARCH

Factory overtime slipped 0.1 hour in March reversing a similar increase for the previous month. The 3.0 hour March level fell 0.3 short of the year-ago figure. In durable goods, employees lost 0.3 from February's 3.2 hours, and an equal amount from a year ago. Workers in soft goods maintained the same level (3.1) of overtime in March as in the month before. Compared to the same period in 1984, nondurables slipped 0.3 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

March, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.3
Durable Goods	2.9	3.2	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX RISES SLIGHTLY

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose 0.2 point to 108.3 in March. The increase was caused by the 0.2 hour gain in the workweek. The March index was 1.7 points greater than the year-ago figure of 106.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

March, 1985

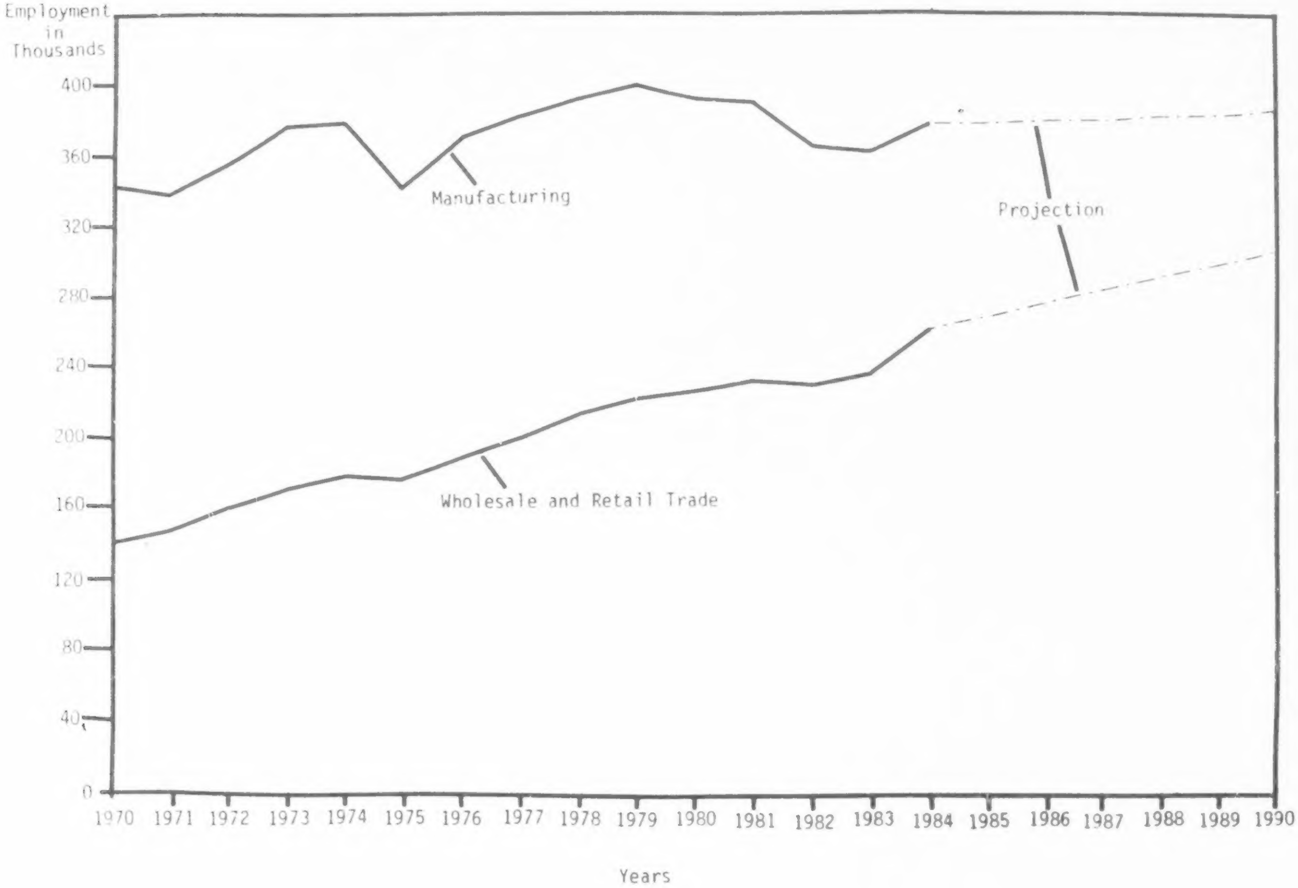
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	108.3	108.1	106.6
Durable Good Productivity Index	149.1	148.6	136.9
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	95.1	94.9	96.8
Textile Productivity Index	69.2	69.9	72.7
Apparel Productivity Index	106.1	104.1	105.8

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's long-time major employing industry, manufacturing, will be losing that distinction in the coming years. At the same time that imports and automation have cut employment gains in manufacturing to a minimum, the national trend toward a more service-dominated economy has taken hold in the state, emphasized especially by the mushrooming tourist industry. Considering these developments, wholesale and retail trade should surpass manufacturing as South Carolina's top employer in terms of numbers of workers by the mid-1990's. From a deficit of 200,000 below manufacturing in 1970, trade is projected to climb within 80,000 by 1990.

Below is a graph tracing current and future employment trends in manufacturing and trade.

EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN MANUFACTURING, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
1970 - 1990



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Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$15,000	X		Lancaster
Mechanic	11	Heavy Equipment Operator	14	14	X		$14,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Business	99	Sales, Agri-Business	99	16	X		$17,000	X		Sumter
Clerk, General Office	12	None	N/A	14	X		$12,000		X	Camden
Spinner, Frame	99	None	N/A	11	X		$10,400		X	Chester
Medical Lab Assistant	99	None	N/A	14	X		$14,500		X	Rock Hill
Industrial Engineer	99	None	N/A	18	X		$20,000	X		Marion
Welder	99	Sheet Metal Worker	60	12	X		$14,560		X	Hartsville
Calibration Lab Technician	99	None	N/A	12	X		$11,000		X	Conway
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	18	X		$35,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Commercial Drafter	72	Engineering Aide	28	14	X		$18,600		X	Charleston
Weaver	36	None	N/A	14	X		$10,400		X	Kingstree
Production Coordinator	99	None	N/A	12	X		$20,000		X	Clinton

*There are currently more than 109,700 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1312.8	1299.5	1240.8	+ 13.3	+ 72.0
Total Private	1058.0	1046.1	1001.0	+ 11.9	+ 57.0
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	84.2	82.5	80.0	+ 1.7	+ 4.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.7	11.2	11.9	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	3.9	3.5	4.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.8	7.7	7.8	+ 0.1	0.0
Special Trade Contractors	40.2	39.8	37.1	+ 0.4	+ 3.1
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.8	10.7	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.3	9.1	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.4	375.3	377.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Durable Goods	126.4	126.5	120.7	- 0.1	+ 5.7
Nondurable Goods	248.0	248.8	256.5	- 0.8	- 8.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.5	55.3	54.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	15.6	15.4	14.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	2.7	2.9	2.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Communication	11.9	11.8	12.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	- 1.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.5	16.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.1	12.0	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Combination Utility Services	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	272.7	267.4	249.0	+ 5.3	+ 23.7
Wholesale Trade	54.8	54.2	51.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.7	30.3	29.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.6	12.4	12.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.1	23.9	22.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Groceries and Related Products	7.3	7.3	6.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Retail Trade	217.9	213.2	197.2	+ 4.7	+ 20.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.5	9.3	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.3	5.2	4.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.4	26.3	25.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Department Stores	19.1	19.2	18.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	39.0	38.5	34.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.1
Grocery Stores	37.2	36.8	33.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	55.7	55.0	52.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.0
Banking	15.1	15.0	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.0	14.9	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	+ 0.3
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	213.7	208.8	185.8	+ 4.9	+ 27.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	17.2	15.8	16.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.6
Health Services	42.3	42.2	40.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Hospitals	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	28.0	27.8	17.8	+ 0.2	+ 10.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.6	19.4	9.7	+ 0.2	+ 9.9
Total Government	254.8	253.4	239.8	+ 1.4	+ 15.0
Total Federal Government	37.8	37.6	37.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Total State Government	81.4	80.8	73.1	+ 0.6	+ 8.3
State Education	33.9	33.6	30.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Other State Government	47.5	47.2	43.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	135.6	135.0	129.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.5
Local Education	82.8	82.2	76.7	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Other Local Government	52.8	52.8	52.4	0.0	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Manufacturing	374.4	375.3	377.2	- 0.9	- 2.8
Durable Goods	126.4	126.5	120.7	- 0.1	+ 5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.3	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.4	10.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.3	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.0	8.1	6.9	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	14.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.1	29.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.7	2.0	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.2	23.3	22.1	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Household Appliances	3.0	3.1	3.0	- 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.5	9.5	8.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.3	6.9	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	248.0	248.8	256.5	- 0.8	- 8.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.8	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Meat Products	4.8	4.9	4.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Feb. 1984	Mar. 1984
Textile Mill Products	107.3	108.0	114.7	- 0.7	- 7.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.8	32.0	33.6	- 0.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.5	31.8	34.0	- 0.3	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.8	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.3	16.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.7	7.1	8.0	- 0.4	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	6.5	7.3	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.2	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.1	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.6	48.0	50.7	- 0.4	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	10.1	10.9	- 0.3	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.2	7.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.0	17.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.5	9.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	32.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.6	16.5	17.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.6	19.7	19.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.3	2.4	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	8.6	0.0	+ 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1320.2	1316.8	1245.5	+ 3.4	+ 74.7
Total Private	1072.7	1069.3	1012.5	+ 3.4	+ 60.2
Construction	85.6	86.0	81.3	- 0.4	+ 4.3
Manufacturing	376.3	377.1	379.1	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	127.1	127.6	121.4	- 0.5	+ 5.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.7	10.6	- 0.1	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.3	31.2	29.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	6.9	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.3	23.5	22.2	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Nondurable Goods	249.2	249.5	257.7	- 0.3	- 8.5
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.1	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Textile Mill Products	107.6	107.9	115.0	- 0.3	- 7.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.7	33.8	36.6	+ 0.9	- 1.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.8	32.0	34.3	- 0.2	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.7	8.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.3	16.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	10.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	48.0	48.2	51.1	- 0.2	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	10.1	11.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.1	17.1	17.8	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.6	9.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.6	9.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.6	32.7	0.0	- 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.4	16.5	17.2	- 0.1	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From: Feb. 1984	Net Change From: Mar. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.1	56.1	55.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.8	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.7	0.0	- 0.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.6	16.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	280.5	278.3	254.1	+ 2.2	+ 26.4
Wholesale Trade	55.4	55.1	52.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Retail Trade	225.1	223.2	203.7	+ 1.9	+ 21.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.6	26.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	40.1	39.9	35.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.5	56.3	53.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	215.9	213.7	187.7	+ 2.2	+ 28.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	18.4	17.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	25.7	25.3	16.3	+ 0.4	+ 9.4
Total Government	247.5	247.5	233.0	0.0	+ 14.5
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.1	37.3	0.0	+ 0.8
Total State Government	79.2	78.7	71.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.5
Total Local Government	130.2	130.7	124.0	- 0.5	+ 6.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

March, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	COLUMBIA Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.2	278.5	275.0	200.0	199.1	196.4
Construction	18.0	17.9	17.8	11.9	11.9	15.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.1	2.0	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.6	8.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.5	99.7	100.8	28.7	28.6	27.9
Durable Goods	30.4	30.3	30.1	13.5	13.6	13.4
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.6	2.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.7	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	69.1	69.4	70.7	15.2	15.0	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.3	33.6	34.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.1	11.3	11.3	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.8	10.8	11.2	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.3	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.3	10.4	11.1	2.3	2.3	2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.9	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.0	5.9	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.9	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.0	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.5	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.8
Transportation	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.4	4.5	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.8	59.9	58.0	41.5	41.6	40.8
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.4	11.2	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	44.9	45.0	43.6	30.3	30.4	30.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	4.3	4.4	4.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.4	11.4	10.9	15.9	15.7	15.3
Banking	-	-	-	5.6	5.5	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	43.5	43.5	41.7	34.8	34.8	32.8
Business Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	8.0
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.8	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	3.2
Total Government	36.1	36.1	36.2	57.8	57.1	55.4
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.9	8.1	8.0	7.6
Total State Government	9.1	9.3	9.4	31.3	31.0	30.3
Total Local Government	25.1	24.9	24.9	18.4	18.1	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	171.2	169.2	162.6	42.0	41.7	41.7
Construction	12.6	12.2	12.0	2.5	2.5	2.0
Manufacturing	19.8	19.9	19.4	12.1	12.3	13.1
Durable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.5	2.1	2.3	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.5	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.9	10.0	10.0	11.0
Textile Mill Products	.6	.6	.6	4.9	4.9	5.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.0	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	8.8	8.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	41.6	40.9	38.8	7.1	7.1	6.9
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	33.8	33.2	31.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.7	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	30.8	30.3	29.2	7.4	6.9	7.0
Total Government	49.4	49.3	47.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.7	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.3	13.3	12.8	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.3	17.3	16.2	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.8	48.1	45.9	45.9	45.3
Construction	2.2	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	21.0	21.3	22.4	13.7	13.7	14.0
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.9	16.1	17.5	9.2	9.2	9.4
Textile Mill Products	9.3	9.4	10.2	2.9	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.0	9.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
March, 1985

Industry	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Net Change From Feb. 1984	Net Change From Mar. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	596.3	589.7	565.0	+ 6.6	+ 31.3
Total Private	451.2	445.5	429.1	+ 5.7	+ 22.1
Construction	6.2	6.1	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	154.4	155.2	157.2	- 0.8	- 2.8
Durable Goods	40.0	40.1	38.4	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.6	13.8	13.2	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.5	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	114.4	115.1	118.8	- 0.7	- 4.4
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	46.3	46.5	49.0	- 0.2	- 2.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.7	14.4	0.0	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.6	13.7	14.6	- 0.1	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.7	41.1	43.1	- 0.4	- 2.4
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.1	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	14.9	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	5.8	5.9	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.8	11.6	12.1	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Communication	5.5	5.4	6.0	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	124.4	121.9	114.4	+ 2.5	+ 10.0
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.3	12.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	111.1	108.6	101.7	+ 2.5	+ 9.4
General Merchandise Stores	19.8	19.7	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	17.8	17.6	16.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34.4	33.9	32.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Banking	11.4	11.3	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Insurance Carriers	6.3	6.2	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	119.6	116.4	106.7	+ 3.2	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.0	10.1	10.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Health Services	35.0	34.7	33.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.3	12.2	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	16.0	15.9	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.2
Total Government	145.1	144.2	135.9	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	44.1	43.7	39.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
State Education	17.0	16.8	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Other State Government	27.1	26.9	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Total Local Government	89.3	88.9	84.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.8
Local Education	62.9	62.5	58.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.6
Other Local Government	26.4	26.4	26.2	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
March, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
MANUFACTURING	298.8	299.8	301.9	300.05	298.54	291.82	39.9	39.7	40.7	7.52	7.52	7.17
DURABLE GOODS	97.9	97.8	93.1	316.77	315.59	300.24	41.3	41.2	41.7	7.67	7.66	7.20
Lumber and Wood Products	13.1	12.9	12.7	297.51	294.84	292.50	42.2	42.0	45.0	7.05	7.02	6.50
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.1	266.74	270.40	245.43	41.1	41.6	40.5	6.49	6.50	6.06
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.2	8.4	362.95	354.38	366.17	42.5	41.4	43.8	8.54	8.56	8.36
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.8	297.04	298.05	281.40	39.5	39.9	40.2	7.52	7.47	7.00
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.0	22.0	21.0	337.79	346.04	330.15	41.6	42.2	42.6	8.12	8.20	7.75
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	313.10	315.29	295.48	40.4	41.0	40.7	7.75	7.69	7.26
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.9	16.9	281.40	275.32	250.74	40.2	39.5	39.8	7.00	6.97	6.30
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	4.7	301.20	298.26	274.97	40.0	39.4	40.2	7.53	7.57	6.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	200.9	202.0	208.8	292.78	290.16	288.55	39.3	39.0	40.3	7.45	7.44	7.16
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.9	9.0	261.55	250.70	250.50	40.3	38.1	40.6	6.49	6.58	6.17
Textile Mill Products	97.6	98.1	104.1	273.62	273.44	273.64	39.2	39.4	40.6	6.98	6.94	6.74
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.5	30.7	32.3	280.50	279.90	277.83	39.9	40.1	40.5	7.03	6.98	6.86
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	28.9	30.9	274.81	272.50	276.50	37.8	37.9	39.5	7.27	7.19	7.00
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.2	7.6	239.28	269.58	250.08	36.7	40.6	41.2	6.52	6.64	6.07
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.2	12.1	13.4	284.25	280.92	295.68	39.7	39.4	42.0	7.16	7.13	7.04
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	269.88	286.88	245.78	38.5	41.1	39.2	7.01	6.98	6.27
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.6	9.2	261.04	248.80	248.66	41.7	40.0	41.1	6.26	6.22	6.05
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	41.3	43.1	185.49	178.11	184.38	36.3	35.2	37.4	5.11	5.06	4.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.3	9.9	162.84	157.29	177.01	33.3	32.1	36.8	4.89	4.90	4.81
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.4	14.9	183.07	175.54	171.52	38.3	36.8	38.2	4.78	4.77	4.49
Paper and Allied Products	11.0	11.0	10.9	503.26	490.91	453.02	43.8	43.1	41.6	11.49	11.39	10.89
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.1	4.8	293.37	290.60	295.46	38.1	37.4	39.5	7.70	7.77	7.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.5	21.0	450.50	453.78	433.21	42.3	41.9	42.1	10.65	10.83	10.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INUDSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

MARCH, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.6	14.5	14.4	408.45	404.80	365.51	44.3	44.0	42.7	9.22	9.20	8.56
Durable Goods	8.4	8.3	8.1	421.07	415.63	353.46	47.1	46.7	43.0	8.94	8.90	8.22
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.3	6.3	395.91	390.26	376.05	40.9	40.4	42.3	9.68	9.66	8.89

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.5	303.69	301.79	284.89	40.6	40.4	39.9	7.48	7.47	7.14
Durable Goods	9.3	9.4	9.0	290.40	288.15	266.26	40.0	39.8	38.7	7.26	7.24	6.88
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	293.44	294.00	225.90	41.8	42.0	34.7	7.02	7.00	6.51
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	301.47	306.54	292.61	38.6	39.0	38.3	7.81	7.86	7.64
Nondurable Goods	10.9	10.8	10.5	318.37	314.47	300.94	41.4	41.0	41.0	7.69	7.67	7.34
Textile Mill Products	2.0	1.8	1.9	279.34	280.12	246.89	41.2	41.5	38.1	6.78	6.75	6.48
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.2	187.50	176.86	181.26	38.5	37.0	38.0	4.87	4.87	4.77

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1985	Feb. 1985	Mar. 1984
All Manufacturing	75.8	76.1	77.2	292.13	292.47	283.50	39.8	39.9	40.5	7.34	7.33	7.00
Durable Goods	22.0	21.9	21.7	306.80	305.56	289.98	40.0	40.1	40.5	7.67	7.62	7.16
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.3	8.5	340.29	335.30	310.04	40.9	40.3	39.8	8.32	8.32	7.79
Nondurable Goods	53.8	54.1	55.5	286.96	287.36	276.34	39.8	39.8	40.4	7.21	7.22	6.84
Textile Mill Products	29.1	29.3	30.5	277.99	275.92	273.71	39.6	39.7	39.9	7.02	6.95	6.86
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.3	10.5	10.4	280.06	281.10	283.10	39.5	40.1	40.5	7.09	7.01	6.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	9.8	10.2	279.30	273.54	289.68	38.9	38.8	40.8	7.18	7.02	7.10
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.4	247.98	238.12	244.22	39.3	38.1	38.1	6.31	6.25	6.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.7	2.9	269.04	265.20	266.50	41.2	40.8	41.0	6.53	6.50	6.50
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.6	9.1	195.82	187.87	182.30	39.4	37.8	37.9	4.97	4.97	4.81
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	146.45	141.96	159.65	32.4	31.9	35.4	4.52	4.45	4.51
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.8	4.7	387.04	377.07	366.27	42.3	41.3	42.1	9.15	9.13	8.70

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
March, 1985

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,320	6,370	6,360	3,590	3,630	3,650	2,730	2,740	2,710
AIKEN---------	40,300	40,300	39,000	18,800	18,800	18,100	21,500	21,500	20,900
ALLENDALE-----	2,950	2,950	2,950	1,250	1,250	1,260	1,700	1,700	1,690
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,800	48,100	21,100	21,300	22,400	26,600	26,500	25,700
BAMBERG-------	4,580	4,580	4,530	1,800	1,810	1,760	2,780	2,770	2,770
BARNWELL------	7,470	7,490	7,460	3,290	3,310	3,460	4,180	4,180	4,000
BEAUFORT------	27,280	26,990	24,290	1,120	1,100	1,010	26,160	25,890	23,280
BERKELEY------	21,600	21,500	20,700	5,900	5,900	5,900	15,700	15,600	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,790	3,790	3,860	2,220	2,220	2,280	1,570	1,570	1,580
CHARLESTON----	134,600	132,800	128,000	9,700	9,700	9,600	124,900	123,100	118,400
CHEROKEE------	15,790	15,810	15,230	8,240	8,250	7,880	7,550	7,560	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,960	10,910	11,620	5,660	5,620	6,450	5,300	5,290	5,170
CHESTERFIELD--	12,050	12,090	12,060	6,700	6,730	6,870	5,350	5,360	5,190
CLARENDON-----	6,170	6,270	6,300	1,740	1,850	1,930	4,430	4,420	4,370
COLLETON------	9,190	9,200	8,980	2,710	2,730	2,760	6,480	6,470	6,220
DARLINGTON----	19,750	19,730	19,710	7,500	7,530	7,840	12,250	12,200	11,870
DILLON--------	9,150	9,150	9,200	3,830	3,860	4,120	5,320	5,290	5,080
DORCHESTER----	15,000	14,900	13,900	4,200	4,300	3,900	10,800	10,600	10,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,140	4,490	4,350	1,700	2,130	2,120	2,440	2,360	2,230
FAIRFIELD-----	6,480	6,500	6,210	2,450	2,490	2,320	4,030	4,010	3,890
FLORENCE------	46,000	46,100	45,300	13,700	13,700	13,900	32,300	32,400	31,400
GEORGETOWN----	15,040	15,060	16,070	4,300	4,360	4,200	10,740	10,700	11,870
GREENVILLE----	157,000	157,100	154,400	49,800	49,900	50,900	107,200	107,200	103,500
GREENWOOD-----	27,240	27,490	27,600	12,540	12,820	13,320	14,700	14,670	14,280
HAMPTON-------	5,010	5,020	4,980	1,830	1,830	1,830	3,180	3,190	3,150
HORRY---------	50,920	49,150	46,110	6,180	6,310	7,530	44,740	42,840	38,580
JASPER--------	3,120	3,130	3,020	190	190	190	2,930	2,940	2,830
KERSHAW-------	14,730	14,690	14,960	7,110	7,110	7,580	7,620	7,580	7,380
LANCASTER-----	17,580	16,880	17,620	9,670	9,020	9,740	7,910	7,860	7,880
LAURENS-------	17,560	17,650	17,130	8,070	8,150	8,120	9,490	9,500	9,010
LEE-----------	3,080	3,080	3,020	1,050	1,040	1,030	2,030	2,040	1,990
LEXINGTON-----	44,400	44,100	43,700	13,300	13,200	13,500	31,100	30,900	30,200
McCORMICK-----	1,940	1,920	1,780	830	800	770	1,110	1,120	1,010
MARION--------	10,840	10,770	11,170	4,910	4,970	5,380	5,930	5,800	5,790
MARLBORO------	8,160	8,530	8,770	3,800	4,190	4,530	4,360	4,340	4,240
NEWBERRY------	10,320	10,410	10,490	4,720	4,810	4,980	5,600	5,600	5,510
OCONEE--------	19,850	19,930	19,570	9,520	9,620	9,750	10,330	10,310	9,820
ORANGEBURG----	26,520	26,470	25,580	9,590	9,560	9,030	16,930	19,910	16,550
PICKENS-------	30,600	30,900	30,400	12,200	12,300	12,400	18,400	18,600	18,000
RICHLAND------	155,600	155,000	152,700	15,400	15,400	14,400	140,200	139,600	138,300
SALUDA--------	3,020	3,000	2,870	1,220	1,210	1,140	1,800	1,790	1,730
SPARTANBURG---	90,600	90,500	89,900	37,500	37,500	37,500	53,100	53,000	52,400
SUMTER--------	28,800	28,820	28,140	8,750	8,770	8,720	20,050	20,050	19,420
UNION---------	9,680	9,860	9,720	5,440	5,620	5,550	4,240	4,240	4,170
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,180	9,140	9,120	3,350	3,310	3,220	5,830	5,830	5,900
YORK----------	42,100	41,800	41,800	12,100	12,300	13,000	30,000	29,500	28,800

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
March, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984	MAR. 1985	FEB. 1985	MAR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,750	9,510	9,200	1,270	1,130	1,080	13.0	11.9	11.7
AIKEN---------	45,890	44,740	42,960	3,430	3,620	3,580	7.5	8.1	8.3
ALLENDALE-----	3,910	3,860	3,900	380	460	530	9.7	11.9	13.6
ANDERSON------	64,090	62,840	60,720	5,880	5,940	4,890	9.2	9.5	8.1
BAMBERG-------	7,160	7,000	6,990	580	620	770	8.1	8.9	11.0
BARNWELL------	10,410	10,080	9,830	820	740	700	7.9	7.3	7.1
BEAUFORT------	34,980	33,940	30,440	1,270	1,660	1,840	3.6	4.9	6.0
BERKELEY------	43,800	42,520	39,920	2,180	2,400	2,330	5.0	5.6	5.8
CALHOUN-------	6,950	6,830	6,820	380	460	450	5.5	6.7	6.6
CHARLESTON----	121,580	118,060	112,220	5,040	5,730	6,970	4.1	4.9	6.2
CHEROKEE------	24,900	24,430	22,890	1,550	1,650	1,500	6.2	6.8	6.6
CHESTER-------	14,180	14,200	14,070	1,710	2,100	1,460	12.1	14.8	10.4
CHESTERFIELD--	19,580	19,670	18,630	1,480	1,930	1,360	7.6	9.8	7.3
CLARENDON-----	12,380	11,950	12,010	1,320	1,230	1,220	10.7	10.3	10.2
COLLETON------	13,450	13,110	12,680	1,060	1,050	1,120	7.9	8.0	8.8
DARLINGTON----	27,850	27,460	26,360	2,590	2,860	2,330	9.3	10.4	8.8
DILLON--------	15,170	14,860	14,120	1,760	1,880	1,220	11.6	12.7	8.6
DORCHESTER----	27,270	26,330	24,770	1,260	1,260	1,280	4.6	4.8	5.2
EDGEFIELD-----	8,760	8,130	7,850	950	600	670	10.8	7.4	8.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,540	10,440	9,550	730	790	610	6.9	7.6	6.4
FLORENCE------	53,830	52,550	50,370	4,590	4,610	4,110	8.5	8.8	8.2
GEORGETOWN----	20,990	21,200	21,250	2,640	3,280	2,510	12,6	15.5	11.8
GREENVILLE----	152,820	148,740	143,300	8,710	8,130	8,150	5.7	5.5	5.7
GREENWOOD-----	28,860	28,410	27,170	3,060	2,790	2,330	10.6	9.8	8.6
HAMPTON-------	7,410	7,250	7,150	560	590	650	7.6	8.1	9.1
HORRY---------	70,100	68,540	60,650	5,360	7,030	4,640	7.6	10.3	7.7
JASPER--------	6,070	6,020	5,740	400	500	500	6.6	8.3	8.7
KERSHAW-------	18,570	18,150	17,800	1,510	1,570	1,310	8.1	8.7	7.4
LANCASTER-----	22,180	22,170	21,300	2,030	3,280	2,090	9.2	14.8	9.8
LAURENS-------	22,290	22,040	20,860	1,850	2,000	1,900	8.3	9.1	9.1
LEE-----------	8,050	7,730	7,470	820	750	700	10.2	9.7	9.4
LEXINGTON-----	73,180	71,320	69,050	2,690	2,950	3,180	3.7	4.1	4.6
McCORMICK-----	3,260	3,180	2,940	490	520	510	15.0	16.4	17.3
MARION--------	16,120	15,500	15,880	2,000	2,080	2,010	12.4	13.4	12.7
MARLBORO------	11,670	11,270	11,450	2,230	1,740	1,820	19.1	15.4	15.9
NEWBERRY------	15,800	15,510	15,250	970	990	900	6.1	6.4	5.9
OCONEE--------	22,600	22,680	21,310	1,900	2,400	1,910	8.4	10.6	9.0
ORANGEBURG----	39,460	38,440	36,630	3,100	3,400	3,100	7.9	8.8	8.5
PICKENS-------	43,280	42,370	41,270	2,760	2,840	3,270	6.4	6.7	7.9
RICHLAND------	137,600	134,050	130,450	4,890	5,330	6,430	3.6	4.0	4.9
SALUDA--------	6,910	6,710	6,460	530	540	660	7.7	8.0	10.2
SPARTANBURG---	106,300	105,310	100,080	6,570	8,010	6,550	6.2	7.6	6.5
SUMTER--------	36,130	35,620	34,230	2,490	2,830	2,890	6.9	7.9	8.4
UNION---------	12,960	12,880	12,490	1,430	1,440	1,480	11.0	11.2	11.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,670	17,110	16,720	1,650	1,720	1,530	9.3	10.1	9.2
YORK----------	60,730	60,290	58,730	3,890	4,850	4,550	6.4	8.0	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.

6/18/85

S7155-2

City Labor
Force Data Available

SC
EMPLOYMENT
TRENDS

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APRIL, 1985

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASES IN APRIL

STATE WORKFORCE BOOSTED BY PRIVATE SECTOR EXPANSION

An expansion of 15,500 jobs in the private sector boosted South Carolina's nonfarm workforce to 1,326,900 in April. This figure exceeded March's total by 14,700 and was 72,200 higher than in April, 1984. A small reduction in public employment prevented the monthly increase from going higher.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT SURGES

The number of jobs in the private sector surged to 1,072,700 in April from 1,057,200 the month before. Spearheading the growth was trade where 7,400 jobs were added during the month. Although wholesalers hired 500 new employees in April, the bulk of the new jobs were found in the retail sector. The establishments benefiting most were eating and drinking places, food stores, and others in industries that cater to tourists.

Service employment jumped 5,100 over the month, thanks to increased leisure and recreation activities associated with the tourist season. Hotels and other lodging places added 1,900 workers, and health-service employment was up 400 in April.

The workforce in construction continued to grow as spring weather provided excellent conditions for the building trade. Special trade contractors hired 700 additional workers and heavy construction contractors took on 300 new employees to help boost the industry's workforce to 85,200, a gain of 1,100 over the total for March.

(continued on page 3)

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Manufacturing made a surprising comeback in April, expanding employment to 374,400 and exceeding the previous month's total by 1,100. Most of the increase occurred in nondurables, where textile employment was up 900 and the job count in chemicals and allied products grew 400. A small 200 advance in the hard-good workforce completed the picture in manufacturing.

Employment in transportation and public utilities rose to 55,800 in April, up 200 from the previous month. All of the gain was in trucking and warehousing. In finance, insurance, and real estate, employers added 600 new workers over the month to reach 56,400. Real estate developments, especially in the tourist areas, primarily accounted for the larger workforce.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SLIPS

Government employment slipped 800 in April, to 254,200. Local government lost 700 employees during the month, all of which were culled from educational institutions. State government employment slipped 100 over the month to 81,300. Federal employment was unchanged in April at 37,900, still 300 above one year ago.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Influenced by seasonal upturns, the number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose 6,400 to 601,100 during April. The positive influence of warmer weather was evident as tourist and building activities expanded throughout the state. Trade and services, affected by the tourist activity, added 4,000 and 2,400 jobs, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate gained 300, while construction grew 200. Offsetting trends within the manufacturing sector caused female employment to remain constant at 153,300 in April. On the negative side, transportation and public utilities (-100) reported the sole decline in the private sector.

In the public sector, the number of employed women declined 400. Seasonal decreases in local education were responsible for the entire drop in the government sector. Female employment in federal and state government remained unchanged at 11,700 and 44,000, respectively.

When compared to year-ago levels, total female employment in South Carolina rose 30,400. With the exceptions of transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing, all major divisions reported expansions over the year. Services accounted for 41% of the yearly growth, while trade was responsible for 37%.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Some areas in South Carolina received scattered rain showers during the first part of May; however, continued dry weather conditions and very low soil moisture remained over most of the state. Temporary relief was brought to some moisture stressed crops. Corn planting throughout the state ended with reports showing the crop continuing to improve. The showers brought relief to the tobacco crop causing some counties to report their crop looking very good. The cotton crop reports were fair to good. Dry soil conditions caused soybean planting in some areas to be slowed or even halted. The peach crop was reported to be in poor to fair condition. Production prospects for this year are expected to be about half of last year's. It is still early for the apple crop, but some varieties are about the size of a quarter now. Additional rain is still needed for every crop.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO FIVE-YEAR LOW IN STATE

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 6.1% in April, the lowest rate in five years. This represents 95,700 jobless individuals, a drop of 9,000 from the March level. The decline in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal gains in trade and services, together with moderate recalls in the textile industry. The national rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in April.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

April, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,560,600	1,537,300	1,455,600	1,563,100	1,552,500	1,458,100
Total Employment	1,464,900	1,432,600	1,355,100	1,462,900	1,450,600	1,353,100
Total Unemployment	95,700	104,700	100,500	100,200	101,900	105,000
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.6	7.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	196,640	192,680	178,500	213,860	210,820	200,540
Total Employment	189,020	184,200	168,530	207,000	203,240	191,230
Total Unemployment	7,620	8,480	9,970	6,860	7,580	9,310
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.4	5.6	3.2	3.6	4.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	305,140	302,460	285,130
Total Employment	289,240	284,400	268,100
Total Unemployment	15,900	18,060	17,030
Unemployment Rate	5.2	6.0	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

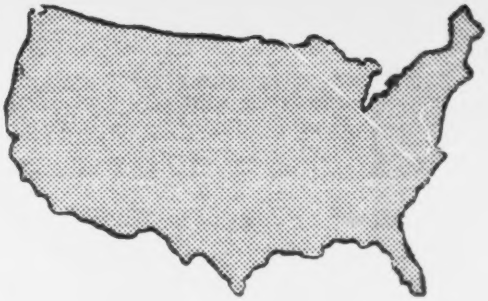
Charleston's nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 1,600 to 172,800 in April. This upturn was influenced by seasonal advances in services and trade. Employment in the service industry increased 1,000 above the previous month's total of 30,800. The trade workforce expanded 600 over the month to a level of 42,200. Tourism along the coast resulted in a hike of 700 jobs in the retail industry. The number of jobs in the wholesale division was lowered 100 to 7,700. The only other industry to gain employment was finance, insurance, and real estate, up 300. Construction employment declined 200 as contract completions resulted in temporary and permanant layoffs. Those industries showing no change in job counts from one month earlier were transportation and public utilities; and manufacturing. In the public sector, government jobs were lowered 100 to 49,100, as working students were separated from positions in both the state and local industry divisions. The number of federal jobs increased 200 to 18,900 in April.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Columbia area remained constant at 200,300 in April. This level was 2,300 above April, 1984. Influenced by heavy, last minute income tax filers, services rose 500 to 35,200. Also on the rise was construction (+100). Minor layoffs in durable goods caused manufacturing to lose 100 employees. Nondurable goods remained unchanged at 15,200 over the month. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate fell 100 each in April. Wholesale and retail trade saw no change from the previous month. Total government reported downward trends, dropping 300 to 57,700. Due to Easter holidays, local and federal government dropped 400 and 200, respectively. State government was up 300.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Greenville-Spartanburg area private sector employment nudged nonfarm employment up 600 to 278,800 in April. This figure was 3,100 above the April, 1984 figure of 275,700. Private sector employment displayed an 1,100 increase over last month to 243,200. Manufacturing, which had the greatest employment gain among the major industry divisions, increased 500 over the previous month's figure of 99,500. Durable goods rose slightly by 100. Nondurable goods had the most impact on manufacturing employment with an increase of 400 positions in April. Recalls were primarily responsible for the upturn in the nondurable-good workforce. Employment advances were also experienced in construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+100); and wholesale and retail trade (+100). The sole decline in the private industry occurred in finance, insurance, and real estate, where 100 jobs were lost. Public sector employment dropped 500 to 35,600, influenced by job losses in the state and local government divisions. The federal government workforce remained unchanged at 1,900 over last month.



APRIL ECONOMIC GROWTH MODERATE IN U.S.

April's employment figures indicate the economy grew at a moderate rate during the month. The jobless rate was unchanged for the third consecutive month at 7.3% of the labor force. Although employment dropped 174,000 in April, the labor force count declined 143,000 leaving the number of unemployed workers up only 30,000 from the previous month. The job count reflected strength in service industries and construction.

Manufacturers continued to take a beating in April losing 45,000 workers. This decline was centered in the electrical and electronic equipment industries. Employment in these industries grew very sharply throughout most of the recovery period but now has dropped back to the level of last summer.

Retail sales climbed 0.9% in April after declining a revised 0.7% the month before. A 1.6% jump in auto sales pushed durable-good sales up 0.6% over the month, after a 1.2% drop in March. Sales of nondurable goods rose 1.0% in April, regaining the ground lost from a 0.5% decline the previous month.

Housing starts were up 1.6% during April, reaching the highest annual rate in a year. Apartment construction, often a highly volatile sector, rose more quickly than did starts of single-family homes. Apartment starts went up 5.9% from March, when they also led the advance of overall housing starts. Single-family construction eased 1.0% over the month. April housing starts rose in every region of the nation except the Midwest, where they fell 16.0%.

Personal income grew 0.6% in April, after increasing 0.5% in March. Wages and salaries rose 0.6% during April after an 0.8% boost the previous month. After-tax income jumped 2.9% in April as the IRS began to overcome computer problems that delayed the processing of returns.

Industrial production dropped 0.2% during the month as buyers kept switching to more imported products. The slowdown, the first in six month, was centered in the auto industry, but very few categories of producers escaped the reversal. Defense and space industries got busier, and utility companies saw a weak increase.

The stagnation of industrial production since last summer reflected a fundamental imbalance in the recovery, with manufacturing paying the price for huge budget deficits, high interest rates, and the overvalued dollar. Manufacturing output alone fell 0.2%, and if it continues to sour, income growth could continue to weaken.

HOURLY WAGES ADVANCE IN APRIL

Influenced by premiums for piece work, average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $.09 to $7.63. Employees in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors shared in the wage advance. Nondurable-good hourly earnings zoomed upward $.13 to $7.60, reflecting wage increases ranging from $.29 in chemicals and allied products to $.07 in food and kindred products. However, not all industry groups reported wage advances in April. Industries posting drops in hourly earnings were printing and publishing (-$.01); and apparel and other textile products (-$.04). Durable-good earnings climbed $.02 to $7.69. This rise in wages was the result of hourly increases in electrical and electronic equipment, and instruments and related products. All other industry groups realized decreases in hourly earnings in April.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
April, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.63	$ 7.54	$ 7.22	$ 9.20	$ 9.21	$ 8.69
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.81	$301.60	$297.46	$405.72	$408.92	$368.46
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 92.72	$ 94.60	$ 94.40	$126.75	$128.27	$119.32

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.46	$ 7.48	$ 7.11	$ 7.48	$ 7.38	$ 7.05
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.64	$302.94	$291.51	$293.96	$297.41	$286.23
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.92	$ 95.03	$ 94.40	$ 91.83	$ 93.29	$ 92.69

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK SKIDS DOWNWARD

Weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 1.1 to 38.9. The skid in weekly hours was caused by shorter workweeks and reductions in overtime experienced in both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors. The nondurable-good workweek plummetted 1.4 to 39.2 as employers resorted to cutbacks in overtime while increasing production employment 1,000 persons. Major declines in weekly hours were recorded by manufacturers of textile mill products (-1.8); paper and allied products (-1.8); apparel and other textile products (-1.5); and food and kindred products (-1.1). All other industry divisions reported moderate hourly losses over the month. The hard-good workweek fell 0.5 to 41.0. This dip was the result of hourly downturns in all industry groups, except lumber and wood products. The most noticeable hourly decrease was posted in instruments and related products (-4.0).

OVERTIME EDGES DOWN IN APRIL

Factory overtime edged down 0.1 hour in April to 3.0 from a revised 3.1 the previous month. Compared to a year ago, overtime dropped 0.5 hour. Workers in the durable-good sector lost 0.3 hour from the 3.3 in March. Overtime hours were unchanged in the soft-good sector from a month ago, holding steady at 3.0 hours.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

April, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.5
Durable Goods	3.0	3.3	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	3.5

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX PLUNGES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index plunged downward 3.2 points to 103.4 in April. This downward trend could be attributed to a 1.1 hour reduction in average weekly hours. The April index was 4.4 points lower than the year-ago figure of 107.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

April, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	103.4	106.6	107.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	146.5	148.2	139.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	89.1	92.8	97.3
Textile Productivity Index	63.0	69.8	72.9
Apparel Productivity Index	99.3	102.6	107.8

CITY LABOR FORCE DATA AVAILABLE

Included for the first time in this edition of the S. C. Employment Trends are labor force statistics for selected cities in South Carolina on Table 15. These data are projected from a 1980 Census base and will be included as a regular feature beginning with this issue. Historical data dating from 1979 are available from the Labor Market Information Section at 803-758-8983 upon request.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Dental Hygienist	52	None	N/A	14	X		$16,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Drafter, Cartographic	36	None	N/A	13	X		$ 8,320	X		Marion
Iron Worker	99	None	N/A	07	X		$27,040	X		Gaffney
Millwright	99	None	N/A	13	X		$25,000	X		Union
Welder	99	None	N/A	13	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Legal Secretary	99	None	N/A	13	X		$10,400		X	Hartsville
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		$23,000	X		Greenville
Manager, Automobile Service Station	99	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Superintendent, Construction	99	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Rock Hill
Aircraft Mechanic	99	None	N/A	14	X		$15,000	X		Walterboro
Machinist	42	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Quality Control	99	Production Coordinator	99	13	X		$25,000		X	Columbia
Mechanical Engineer	12	None	N/A	16	X		$12,000	X		Sumter

*There are currently more than 108,900 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	Net Change From: March 1984	Net Change From: April 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1326.9	1312.2	1254.7	+ 14.7	+ 72.2
Total Private	1072.7	1057.2	1013.8	+ 15.5	+ 58.9
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	85.2	84.1	80.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.0	11.7	11.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.1	3.9	4.1	+ 0.2	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	7.9	7.8	7.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Trade Contractors	41.4	40.4	37.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.8
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	10.9	10.8	9.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.5	9.3	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.4	373.3	376.9	+ 1.1	- 2.5
Durable Goods	126.7	126.5	122.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.7
Nondurable Goods	247.7	246.8	254.9	+ 0.9	- 7.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.8	55.6	55.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Trucking and Warehousing	15.8	15.6	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.5	2.7	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.5	16.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Electric Services	12.2	12.1	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Combination Utility Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	280.0	272.6	254.9	+ 7.4	+ 25.1
Wholesale Trade	55.3	54.8	52.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.3
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	30.8	30.7	29.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.6	12.6	12.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.5	24.1	23.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Groceries and Related Products	7.4	7.3	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.3	3.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	Net Change From: March 1984	Net Change From: April 1984
Retail Trade	224.7	217.8	202.9	+ 6.9	+ 21.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.8	9.5	9.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.5	5.3	5.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	26.5	26.3	25.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Department Stores	19.0	19.0	18.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Food Stores	39.8	39.0	36.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.3
Grocery Stores	37.5	37.2	34.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.4	55.8	53.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Banking	15.2	15.2	14.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.1	15.1	14.6	0.0	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	219.1	214.0	191.1	+ 5.1	+ 28.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	17.2	18.3	+ 1.9	+ 0.8
Health Services	42.7	42.3	40.7	+ 0.4	+ 2.0
Hospitals	14.9	14.8	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	28.1	28.4	18.0	- 0.3	+ 10.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.8	20.0	9.9	- 0.2	+ 9.9
Total Government	254.2	255.0	240.9	- 0.8	+ 13.3
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.9	37.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Total State Government	81.3	81.4	74.1	- 0.1	+ 7.2
State Education	33.5	33.9	28.9	- 0.4	+ 4.6
Other State Government	47.8	47.5	45.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Total Local Government	135.0	135.7	129.2	- 0.7	+ 5.8
Local Education	82.1	82.8	76.6	- 0.7	+ 5.5
Other Local Government	52.9	52.9	52.6	0.0	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	Net Change From:	
				March 1984	April 1984
Manufacturing	374.4	373.3	376.9	+ 1.1	- 2.5
Durable Goods	126.7	126.5	122.0	+ 0.2	+ 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.5	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.5	5.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.5	10.7	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.0	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.5	31.3	30.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.9	23.2	22.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.9	3.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.4	9.5	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.1	7.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.3	5.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.6	3.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	247.7	246.8	254.9	+ 0.9	- 7.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.7	14.9	13.9	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	Net Change From: March 1984	Net Change From: April 1984
Textile Mill Products	107.1	106.2	114.0	+ 0.9	- 6.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.8	31.8	33.5	0.0	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.2	31.5	33.7	- 0.3	- 2.5
Knitting Mills	7.1	7.2	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	14.3	15.9	+ 0.5	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.9	6.5	7.8	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.1	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	8.9	10.1	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	7.7	8.6	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	6.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.2	47.4	50.1	- 0.2	- 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.8	10.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	6.9	7.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.9	17.1	17.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.7	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.6	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.2	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.5	8.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	32.7	32.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.9	16.6	17.3	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.6	19.7	19.2	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.4	8.7	0.0	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	March 1984	April 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1321.3	1319.6	1258.9	+ 1.7	+ 62.4
Total Private	1074.3	1071.9	1024.7	+ 2.4	+ 49.6
Construction	85.7	85.5	80.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.8
Manufacturing	376.5	375.2	388.1	+ 1.3	- 11.6
Durable Goods	127.1	127.2	122.4	- 0.1	+ 4.7
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.7	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.6	10.8	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.6	31.3	30.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Special Industry Machinery	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23.0	23.3	22.5	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	249.4	248.0	256.7	+ 1.4	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	15.2	14.2	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	107.5	106.5	114.4	+ 1.0	- 6.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.5	34.7	35.3	- 1.2	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.8	31.8	34.4	0.0	- 2.6
Knitting Mills	7.2	7.1	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.3	15.8	+ 0.4	- 1.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	8.9	10.1	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.5	47.7	50.4	- 0.2	- 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.9	10.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	17.1	17.6	- 0.3	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.5	8.4	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.2	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.6	9.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	32.6	32.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.7	16.4	17.1	+ 0.3	- 0.4

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	Net Change From: March 1984	Net Change From: April 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.9	56.2	55.4	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.9	15.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.6	16.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	280.7	280.4	255.6	+ 0.3	+ 25.1
Wholesale Trade	55.6	55.4	52.3	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Retail Trade	225.1	225.0	203.3	+ 0.1	+ 21.8
General Merchandise Stores	27.3	27.4	26.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Food Stores	40.1	40.1	36.8	0.0	+ 3.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	56.6	56.6	53.6	0.0	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Services	217.1	216.2	189.4	+ 0.9	+ 27.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.0	18.2	17.3	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	26.2	26.0	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 9.4
Total Government	247.0	247.7	234.2	- 0.7	+ 12.8
Total Federal Government	37.8	38.2	37.5	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Total State Government	78.8	79.2	71.9	- 0.4	+ 6.9
Total Local Government	130.4	130.3	124.8	+ 0.1	+ 5.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
Industry	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	278.8	278.2	275.7	200.3	200.3	198.0
Construction	18.2	18.0	17.8	11.9	11.8	14.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.8	8.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	100.0	99.5	100.8	28.6	28.7	27.8
Durable Goods	30.5	30.4	30.2	13.4	13.5	13.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.7	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.1	5.1	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.7	6.7	6.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.5	69.1	70.6	15.2	15.2	14.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.4	33.3	34.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.1	11.1	11.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.0	10.8	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.3	10.3	10.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.3	4.1	4.1	1.6	1.6	1.4
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.1	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.0	9.1	8.9
Transportation	1.1	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.4	4.4	4.3	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.9	59.8	58.4	41.7	41.7	40.9
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.5	11.2	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	45.0	44.9	43.9	30.5	30.5	30.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.2	4.3	4.4	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.8	4.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.4	10.9	15.9	16.0	15.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.6
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	43.8	43.5	41.8	35.2	34.7	33.8
Business Services	-	-	-	9.5	9.2	8.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total Government	35.6	36.1	36.2	57.7	58.0	56.2
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.0	8.2	7.6
Total State Government	8.9	9.1	9.5	31.7	31.4	31.1
Total Local Government	24.8	25.1	24.9	18.0	18.4	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

April, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	172.8	171.2	164.4	42.1	42.0	41.7
Construction	12.5	12.7	11.8	2.5	2.5	2.3
Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	19.6	12.1	12.1	12.5
Durable Goods	11.3	11.2	10.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.7	8.9	10.1	10.0	10.5
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	5.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	8.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.2	41.6	39.4	7.1	7.1	6.9
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.5	33.8	31.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	7.9	7.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	31.8	30.8	29.7	7.5	7.4	7.1
Total Government	49.1	49.2	47.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.7	18.7	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.2	13.3	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.0	17.2	16.3	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.5	47.9	46.0	45.8	45.3
Construction	2.2	2.2	1.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	21.2	21.0	22.1	13.8	13.6	13.8
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	16.1	15.9	17.1	9.2	9.1	9.2
Textile Mill Products	9.4	9.3	9.9	3.0	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.0	9.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.3	8.2

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
April, 1985

				Net Change From	
Industry	April 1985	March 1985	April 1984	March 1984	April 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	601.1	594.7	570.7	+ 6.4	+ 30.4
Total Private	456.5	449.7	434.3	+ 6.8	+ 22.2
Construction	6.4	6.2	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	153.3	153.3	156.6	0.0	- 3.3
Durable Goods	40.2	40.0	38.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.6	13.6	13.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.7	3.6	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	113.1	113.3	118.1	- 0.2	- 5.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	45.6	45.5	48.9	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.7	13.7	14.4	0.0	- 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.4	13.6	14.5	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	5.2	5.3	6.1	- 0.1	- 0.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.0	40.4	42.5	- 0.4	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.7	14.8	15.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.7	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.3	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.9	6.8	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.7	11.8	12.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
Communication	5.4	5.5	5.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128.4	124.4	117.2	+ 4.0	+ 11.2
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.3	12.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.6	7.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.7	5.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	114.6	111.1	104.5	+ 3.5	+ 10.1
General Merchandise Stores	19.9	19.8	19.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Food Stores	18.0	17.8	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34.7	34.4	32.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Banking	11.5	11.4	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.3	6.3	5.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	121.6	119.2	109.2	+ 2.4	+ 12.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.1	10.9	11.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	35.3	35.0	33.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Hospitals	12.4	12.3	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	16.1	16.2	10.7	- 0.1	+ 5.4
Total Government	144.6	145.0	136.4	- 0.4	+ 8.2
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.7	11.7	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	44.0	44.0	40.2	0.0	+ 3.8
State Education	16.8	16.9	14.4	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Other State Government	27.2	27.1	25.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	88.9	89.3	84.5	- 0.4	+ 4.4
Local Education	62.4	62.9	58.2	- 0.5	+ 4.2
Other Local Government	26.5	26.4	26.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

April, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
MANUFACTURING	293.4	292.5	302.8	296.81	301.60	297.46	38.9	40.0	41.2	7.63	7.54	7.22
DURABLE GOODS	96.8	96.9	94.3	315.29	318.30	305.95	41.0	41.5	42.2	7.69	7.67	7.25
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.4	12.7	309.14	294.41	291.44	44.1	42.3	44.7	7.01	6.96	6.52
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.2	254.96	266.74	246.85	39.9	41.1	40.6	6.39	6.49	6.08
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.4	8.4	359.06	364.64	372.52	41.8	42.4	44.4	8.59	8.60	8.39
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.0	11.9	294.12	297.70	289.38	39.8	39.8	40.7	7.39	7.48	7.11
Machinery, Except Electrical	22.0	21.9	21.4	339.06	346.88	333.56	41.5	42.2	42.6	8.17	8.22	7.83
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.9	305.29	316.47	299.88	39.7	41.1	40.8	7.69	7.70	7.35
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.8	17.4	17.2	273.78	281.40	255.84	39.0	40.2	41.0	7.02	7.00	6.24
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	4.7	283.65	307.75	274.40	36.6	40.6	40.0	7.75	7.58	6.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.6	195.6	208.5	287.28	292.82	293.45	37.8	39.2	40.7	7.60	7.47	7.21
Food and Kindred Products	9.9	9.9	9.2	257.54	261.95	247.65	39.2	40.3	40.4	6.57	6.50	6.13
Textile Mill Products	93.2	94.2	103.7	267.78	274.01	277.57	37.4	39.2	41.0	7.16	6.99	6.77
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.6	28.6	32.2	274.43	280.50	283.31	37.8	39.9	41.0	7.26	7.03	6.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.7	28.4	30.6	272.69	275.15	283.81	36.8	37.9	40.2	7.41	7.26	7.06
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.5	7.5	224.16	243.85	236.77	34.7	37.4	39.2	6.46	6.52	6.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	12.0	13.5	274.90	283.54	294.94	36.9	39.6	41.6	7.45	7.16	7.09
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.1	2.9	266.40	269.88	257.67	37.0	38.5	39.1	7.20	7.01	6.59
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.5	8.1	9.1	263.00	261.86	238.20	40.4	41.5	39.7	6.51	6.31	6.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.2	39.8	43.5	174.57	183.60	189.09	34.5	36.0	38.2	5.06	5.10	4.95
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.1	9.1	9.7	163.51	164.48	181.16	32.9	33.5	37.9	4.97	4.91	4.78
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	14.8	170.88	181.44	167.40	35.9	37.8	37.2	4.76	4.80	4.50
Paper and Allied Products	10.7	10.7	10.8	477.66	494.05	473.12	41.5	43.3	42.7	11.51	11.41	11.08
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.2	4.8	291.45	293.37	284.16	37.9	38.1	38.4	7.69	7.70	7.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.9	20.9	461.34	455.76	438.48	41.6	42.2	42.0	11.09	10.80	10.44

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

April, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	13.3	405.72	408.92	368.46	44.1	44.4	42.4	9.20	9.21	8.69
Durable Goods	8.5	8.4	6.8	418.35	414.74	370.96	46.9	46.6	43.9	8.92	8.90	8.45
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	6.5	391.64	396.32	365.89	40.5	40.9	40.7	9.67	9.69	8.99

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	18.3	300.64	302.94	291.51	40.3	40.5	41.0	7.46	7.48	7.11
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	8.3	288.15	285.91	277.20	39.8	39.6	40.0	7.24	7.22	6.93
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	1.7	294.00	292.88	259.01	42.0	41.9	38.6	7.00	6.99	6.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	305.36	308.11	299.15	38.9	39.1	38.7	7.85	7.88	7.73
Nondurable Goods	10.9	10.9	9.8	316.83	322.76	303.78	41.2	41.7	41.9	7.69	7.74	7.25
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	278.39	286.86	258.59	41.0	42.0	39.6	6.79	6.83	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	177.34	172.86	185.50	37.1	36.7	39.3	4.78	4.71	4.72

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) Apr. 1985	Mar. 1985	Apr. 1984
All Manufacturing	76.0	75.8	72.1	293.96	297.41	286.23	39.3	40.3	40.6	7.48	7.38	7.05
Durable Goods	21.9	22.0	20.3	299.15	306.80	293.97	38.8	40.0	41.0	7.71	7.67	7.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.3	7.9	321.60	341.11	312.00	38.7	40.9	40.0	8.31	8.34	7.80
Nondurable Goods	54.0	53.8	51.8	292.64	293.30	283.20	39.6	40.4	40.4	7.39	7.26	7.01
Textile Mill Products	29.3	29.1	28.5	282.69	280.10	285.80	39.1	39.9	41.3	7.23	7.02	6.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.4	10.3	9.4	280.50	280.06	282.40	37.6	39.5	40.4	7.46	7.09	6.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.8	9.3	290.60	280.67	294.99	39.7	39.2	41.2	7.32	7.16	7.16
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.3	243.20	284.26	258.68	38.3	43.8	38.9	6.35	6.49	6.65
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.6	3.1	282.99	269.45	271.32	42.3	41.2	42.0	6.69	6.54	6.46
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.5	8.2	192.57	197.21	177.55	39.3	39.6	37.3	4.90	4.98	4.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	2.0	155.69	157.30	149.16	33.7	33.9	33.9	4.62	4.64	4.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	389.48	389.72	258.80	41.7	42.5	41.1	9.34	9.17	8.73

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
April, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,360	6,330	6,420	3,620	3,600	3,720	2,740	2,730	2,700
AIKEN---------	40,200	40,300	39,300	18,700	18,800	18,100	21,500	21,500	21,200
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,950	3,040	1,270	1,250	1,330	1,670	1,700	1,710
ANDERSON------	47,800	47,700	48,100	21,200	21,100	22,100	26,600	26,600	26,000
BAMBERG-------	4,550	4,580	4,540	1,780	1,800	1,780	2,770	2,780	2,760
BARNWELL------	7,470	7,470	7,540	3,290	3,290	3,510	4,180	4,180	4,030
BEAUFORT------	27,270	27,320	25,640	1,170	1,160	1,020	26,100	26,160	24,620
BERKELEY------	21,800	21,700	21,000	5,800	5,900	6,000	16,000	15,800	15,000
CALHOUN-------	3,770	3,790	3,810	2,200	2,220	2,310	1,570	1,570	1,500
CHARLESTON----	135,600	134,500	129,300	9,800	9,800	9,700	125,800	124,700	119,600
CHEROKEE------	15,790	15,800	15,520	8,220	8,240	8,180	7,570	7,560	7,340
CHESTER-------	10,220	10,970	11,590	4,920	5,670	6,390	5,300	5,300	5,200
CHESTERFIELD--	11,990	12,050	12,270	6,640	6,700	7,020	5,350	5,350	5,250
CLARENDON-----	6,200	6,170	6,310	1,750	1,740	1,870	4,450	4,430	4,440
COLLETON------	9,110	9,180	9,220	2,630	2,710	2,710	6,480	6,470	6,510
DARLINGTON----	19,780	19,740	20,000	7,530	7,490	7,860	12,250	12,250	12,140
DILLON--------	9,190	9,150	9,140	3,840	3,830	3,940	5,350	5,320	5,200
DORCHESTER----	15,000	15,400	14,100	4,300	4,200	3,900	10,700	11,200	10,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,480	4,120	4,340	2,050	1,680	2,090	2,430	2,440	2,250
FAIRFIELD-----	6,470	6,480	6,200	2,440	2,450	2,310	4,030	4,030	3,890
FLORENCE------	46,000	46,000	45,300	13,700	13,700	13,700	32,300	32,300	31,600
GEORGETOWN----	14,870	15,040	16,350	4,090	4,300	4,360	10,780	10,740	11,990
GREENVILLE----	157,600	157,000	154,200	50,200	49,800	50,400	107,400	107,200	103,800
GREENWOOD-----	26,480	27,060	27,750	11,860	12,360	13,350	14,620	14,700	14,400
HAMPTON-------	5,000	5,010	5,000	1,820	1,830	1,850	3,180	3,180	3,150
HORRY---------	52,290	50,820	50,330	6,020	6,180	7,410	46,270	44,640	42,920
JASPER--------	3,130	3,130	3,080	190	190	190	2,940	2,940	2,890
KERSHAW-------	14,710	14,740	14,870	7,080	7,120	7,410	7,630	7,620	7,460
LANCASTER-----	17,620	17,580	17,810	9,710	9,670	9,920	7,910	7,910	7,890
LAURENS-------	17,520	17,550	17,090	8,050	8,070	8,060	9,470	9,480	9,030
LEE-----------	3,090	3,080	3,040	1,050	1,050	1,050	2,040	2,030	1,990
LEXINGTON-----	44,600	44,500	43,700	13,600	13,500	13,200	31,000	31,000	30,500
McCORMICK-----	1,950	1,940	1,860	820	830	810	1,130	1,110	1,050
MARION--------	10,770	10,840	11,130	4,840	4,910	5,290	5,930	5,930	5,840
MARLBORO------	8,400	8,160	8,690	4,030	3,800	4,420	4,370	4,360	4,270
NEWBERRY------	10,400	10,320	10,490	4,770	4,730	4,980	5,630	5,590	5,510
OCONEE--------	20,200	19,850	19,620	9,880	9,520	9,730	10,320	10,330	9,890
ORANGEBURG----	26,630	26,500	25,840	9,670	9,590	9,200	16,960	16,910	16,640
PICKENS-------	30,500	30,600	31,000	12,300	12,200	12,800	18,200	18,400	18,200
RICHLAND------	155,700	155,800	154,300	15,000	15,200	14,600	140,700	140,600	139,700
SALUDA--------	3,010	3,020	2,980	1,210	1,220	1,230	1,800	1,800	1,750
SPARTANBURG---	90,700	90,600	90,500	37,500	37,500	37,600	53,200	53,100	52,900
SUMTER--------	28,790	28,790	28,400	8,720	8,750	8,720	20,070	20,040	19,680
UNION---------	9,920	9,700	9,820	5,670	5,460	5,590	4,250	4,240	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,220	9,190	9,040	3,360	3,360	3,240	5,860	5,830	5,800
YORK----------	42,300	42,100	41,900	12,100	12,000	12,600	30,200	30,100	29,300

NOTE: See Technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
April, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,800	9,750	9,130	1,110	1,270	910	11.3	13.0	10.0
AIKEN---------	47,060	45,920	43,060	3,410	3,480	3,550	7.2	7.6	8.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,060	3,910	4,000	420	380	480	10.3	9.7	12.0
ANDERSON------	64,680	64,110	60,970	5,310	5,890	5,110	8.2	9.2	8.4
BAMBERG-------	7,440	7,170	6,990	710	590	690	9.5	8.2	9.9
BARNWELL------	10,880	10,410	10,060	1,050	820	740	9.7	7.9	7.4
BEAUFORT------	35,370	35,000	31,920	1,080	1,280	1,640	3.1	3.7	5.1
BERKELEY------	44,680	43,800	40,350	1,960	2,180	2,260	4.4	5.0	5.6
CALHOUN-------	7,080	6,950	7,040	370	380	650	5.2	5.5	9.2
CHARLESTON----	124,140	121,580	113,120	4,530	5,040	6,480	3.6	4.1	5.7
CHEROKEE------	25,440	24,900	23,250	1,690	1,550	1,410	6.6	6.2	6.1
CHESTER-------	14,750	14,180	14,100	2,010	1,710	1,480	13.6	12.1	10.5
CHESTERFIELD--	19,690	19,580	18,970	1,270	1,480	1,280	6.4	7.6	6.7
CLARENDON-----	12,600	12,380	12,260	1,050	1,320	1,220	8.3	10.7	10.0
COLLETON------	13,650	13,460	13,040	1,060	1,070	1,080	7.8	7.9	8.3
DARLINGTON----	28,220	27,860	27,140	2,290	2,600	2,530	8.1	9.3	9.3
DILLON--------	15,330	15,170	14,270	1,450	1,760	1,270	9.5	11.6	8.9
DORCHESTER----	27,830	27,270	25,030	1,130	1,260	1,230	4.1	4.6	4.9
EDGEFIELD-----	8,430	8,760	7,760	540	950	530	6.4	10.8	6.8
FAIRFIELD-----	10,620	10,540	9,580	650	730	620	6.1	6.9	6.5
FLORENCE------	54,510	53,840	50,400	4,060	4,590	3,760	7.4	8.5	7.5
GEORGETOWN----	20,650	20,990	21,070	2,150	2,640	2,110	10.4	12.6	10.0
GREENVILLE----	154,270	152,820	143,610	7,680	8,710	7,740	5.0	5.7	5.4
GREENWOOD-----	29,470	28,870	26,900	3,890	3,060	1,900	13.2	10.6	7.1
HAMPTON-------	7,530	7,410	7,200	520	560	610	6.9	7.6	8.5
HORRY---------	72,280	70,110	65,340	4,400	5,360	3,920	6.1	7.6	6.0
JASPER--------	6,170	6,070	5,840	350	400	450	5.7	6.6	7.7
KERSHAW-------	18,800	18,570	17,710	1,450	1,510	1,290	7.7	8.1	7.3
LANCASTER-----	22,400	22,190	21,230	1,850	2,040	1,800	8.3	9.2	8.5
LAURENS-------	22,440	22,290	20,640	1,680	1,850	1,690	7.5	8.3	8.2
LEE-----------	8,180	8,050	7,600	670	820	610	8.2	10.2	8.0
LEXINGTON-----	74,250	73,180	69,600	2,440	2,690	3,260	3.3	3.7	4.7
McCORMICK-----	3,370	3,260	3,040	520	490	480	15.4	15.0	15.8
MARION--------	16,330	16,120	16,050	1,880	2,000	2,040	11.5	12.4	12.7
MARLBORO------	11,570	11,680	11,630	1,600	2,230	1,970	13.8	19.1	16.9
NEWBERRY------	16,150	15,800	15,530	860	970	1,070	5.3	6.1	6.9
OCONEE--------	23,110	22,600	21,280	1,680	1,900	1,810	7.3	8.4	8.5
ORANGEBURG----	40,160	39,470	37,360	2,720	3,110	3,140	6.8	7.9	8.4
PICKENS-------	43,640	43,280	41,310	2,430	2,760	3,110	5.6	6.4	7.5
RICHLAND------	139,610	137,600	130,940	4,420	4,890	6,050	3.2	3.6	4.6
SALUDA--------	7,020	6,910	6,660	470	530	580	6.7	7.7	8.7
SPARTANBURG---	107,230	106,300	100,210	5,790	6,570	6,180	5.4	6.2	6.2
SUMTER--------	36,690	36,150	34,560	2,350	2,500	2,750	6.4	6.9	8.0
UNION---------	13,330	12,970	12,580	1,310	1,430	1,440	9.8	11.0	11.4
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,080	17,670	16,780	1,490	1,650	1,440	8.2	9.3	8.6
YORK----------	61,680	60,390	58,590	3,930	3,750	4,220	6.4	6.2	7.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
April, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	AP 198	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984	APR. 1985	MAR. 1985	APR. 1984
ANDERSON	12,590	12,520	11,880	11,260	11,040	10,600	1,330	1,480	1,280	10.6	11.8	10.8
CHARLESTON	33,220	32,480	30,260	32,040	31,230	28,570	1,180	1,250	1,690	3.6	3.8	5.6
COLUMBIA	45,560	44,970	42,850	43,830	43,030	40,490	1,730	1,940	2,360	3.8	4.3	5.5
FLORENCE	15,010	14,810	13,880	13,950	13,620	12,900	1,060	1,190	980	7.1	8.0	7.1
GREENVILLE	30,020	29,750	27,970	28,230	27,760	26,170	1,790	1,990	1,800	6.0	6.7	6.4
GREENWOOD	10,540	10,350	9,650	9,190	9,280	8,990	1,350	1,070	660	12.8	10.3	6.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	19,780	19,370	18,230	18,680	18,210	16,660	1,100	1,160	1,570	5.6	6.0	8.6
ROCK HILL	19,720	19,290	18,760	18,230	17,870	17,160	1,490	1,420	1,600	7.6	7.4	8.5
SPARTANBURG	21,950	21,720	20,550	20,530	20,190	19,030	1,420	1,530	1,520	6.5	7.0	7.4
SUMTER	11,130	10,970	10,490	10,400	10,190	9,630	730	780	860	6.6	7.1	8.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Julia McCarthy, Geri Sims, Russell Smith and Ted Gladden.

7/15/85 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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MAY, 1985

SEASONAL GAINS INFLUENCE NONAGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE

WIDESPREAD GROWTH BOOSTS EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural employment increased 6,700 workers in May to reach 1,331,800. Both the private and public sectors reported gains over the month, although additional employment opportunities with private firms were over seven times more abundant. A total of 65,200 more people were working in May in South Carolina than during a similar period one year ago.

GROWTH CONTINUES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The private-sector workforce expanded 5,900 jobs in May as seasonal influences gained momentum. Trade employment continued to lead the advance by adding 4,100 new employees. Wholesalers hired 500 jobseekers, while the remainder went to work in retail establishments with 1,600 in eating and drinking places.

As tourist activities increased, jobs in services became more plentiful during May. The job count reached 221,300 and exceeded the previous month's level by 2,400. Predictably, hotels and other lodging places led the pickup, gaining 900 additional workers. Educational and personal services slipped 500 and 400, respectively, during the month. Homebuilders remained firmly in the growth tract in May and boosted their ranks 1,900. Special trade contractors (+800), general building contractors (+700), and heavy construction contractors (+400) all contributed to the increase.

(continued on page 3)

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Four hundred people found jobs in transportation and public utilities during the month, with half being employed in water transportation. Establishments in finance, insurance, and real estate hired 600 new employees in May. Sparked by a greater demand from homebuyers, real estate agencies strengthened their staffs by 400.

All was not positive in May, however, as the long-suffering manufacturing industry continued to grapple with a dwindling workforce. Continuing pressure from imported products caused the demise of 3,500 jobs in factories, leaving the industry at 368,800, 9,700 below the year-ago level. Durable-good factories lost 1,100 workers, almost half of these in lumber and wood products. In nondurables, 2,400 workers were laid off, with 1,200 removed from the textile industry. Cotton weavers (-1,200) and textile finishing, except wool (-800) produced the bulk of the decline. Synthetic weavers managed an increase of 900. Approximately 700 jobs were eliminated from apparel and other textile products during the month.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT RECOVERS

The public-sector workforce recovered all of the 800 jobs lost in April with a similar gain in May. Federal employment rose 500 from the level of 37,800 in April. Local government added 700 workers in May, all in educational institutions. State government employment slipped 400 during the month as the ending of the regular school year accounted for the entire drop.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, adding 2,500, rose to 603,100 during May. Both the private and public sectors experienced gains over the month.

The positive influence of May's warmer weather was evident as tourist and building activity expanded throughout the state. Trade and services, affected by increased tourist activity, added 1,900 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Revived by lower mortgage rates and better weather conditions, construction gained 200 female positions in May. Finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 100, while transportation and public utilities remained constant.

On the negative side, female employment in manufacturing dropped 1,200. Substantial decreases were reported in both the durable and nondurable sectors. Durable goods declined 700, while nondurables plunged 500.

In the public sector, local government added 500 women to the payrolls and federal government registered a minute gain of 100 during the month. Female employment in state government, however, was not as positive, declining 100 over the month.

When compared with year-ago levels, female employment rose 27,400. With the exceptions of transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing, all major divisions reported expansions over the year. Manufacturing, negatively affected by plant closings, lost 5,800 positions. On the plus side, services were responsible for the largest yearly growth (+12,200) followed by trade (+10,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PLUNGES IN MAY

The unemployment rate in South Carolina dropped to 5.7% in May. This is the lowest rate recorded in the past five years. The decline in unemployment was attributed to tourism and seasonal increase in trade, services, and construction. The national rate (seasonally adjusted) was 7.3% in May.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

May, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,562,000	1,560.600	1,462,700	1,558,800	1,563,100	1,459,500
Total Employment	1,473,300	1,464,900	1,364,500	1,467,100	1,462,900	1,358,300
Total Unemployment	88,700	95,700	98,200	91,700	100,200	101,200
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.1	6.7	5.9	6.4	6.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	199,960	196,660	180,450	214,950	213,870	200,970
Total Employment	192,510	189,040	170,260	208,580	207,020	191,600
Total Unemployment	7,450	7,620	10,190	6,370	6,850	9,370
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.9	5.6	3.0	3.2	4.7

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	305,870	305,150	285,160
Total Employment	290,240	289,260	268,140
Total Unemployment	15,630	15,890	17,020
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area stood at 174,400 in May, up 1,700 from the previous month and 7,500 over May, 1984. The largest employment gain occurred in trade, which helped boost the private sector job count to 125,400. There were 500 employees added to the trade employment payrolls in May. Retail trade, at 35,100, was responsible for the entire increase, while wholesale trade employment remained constant at 7,700 over the month. Seasonal influences in hotels and other lodging places along the coast resulted in a 400 surge in the services industry. Also affected by the tourist season was finance, insurance, and real estate, up 200 above April's figure of 8,200. Warmer weather helped the construction industry pick up 100 workers. Recalls from layoffs resulted in a slight 200 gain in manufacturing. All of this advance was centered in durable goods where the employment level reached 11,400. Nondurable goods were unchanged at 8,700. Public sector employment rose 300 in May to 49,000. Both federal and local government had increases of 200, while state government dropped 100.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia area nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 200 in May to 200,600. This figure was 2,100 above the comparable level posted twelve months earlier. Leading all industries in employment growth was the trade industry. Trade employment reached 42,300, with the entire 500 advance occurring in the retail sector. Responding to seasonal advances in real estate, employment in finance, insurance, and real estate jumped 300 to 16,200. Also influenced by seasonal upturns were services, up 200. The only private industry division to register an employment decrease in May was manufacturing, down 300 to 28,200. Both nondurable and durable goods reported minor layoffs of 200 and 100, respectively. Remaining constant were construction, at 12,000; and transportation and public utilities, at 9,100. Public sector employment moved down 500 to 57,100. The total loss was in state government as schools closed for the summer months.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Unlike the other metropolitan areas, Greenville-Spartanburg noted nonfarm employment declines in both the public and private sectors. The number of nonfarm jobs dropped 1,200 over the month, but maintained an increase of 1,400 over the corresponding year-ago figure of 276,200. About 90% of the decline in nonfarm employment was caused by the private sector which lost 1,100 jobs over the month. Manufacturing employment dropped 900 to 99,100 in May. Durable goods (-400) and nondurable goods (-500) both contributed to the substantial drop in manufacturing employment. Other decreases in May occurred in wholesale and retail trade (-200), services (-200), and government (-100). Construction, up 200, was the only major industry division which reported an increase in jobs over the month. Mining at 300; transportation and public utilities at 9,700; and finance, insurance, and real estate at 11,300, all remained unchanged over the month.

NATIONAL ECONOMY SLUGGISH IN MAY

Although the economy created 345,000 new jobs in service industries, employment levels in manufacturing continued to deteriorate in May as the nation's jobless rate remained constant at 7.3% for the fourth straight month. It was the longest stagnant period for the unemployment rate in 14 years.

Manufacturing employment fell by 28,000, and the levels in six manufacturing industries--steel, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, leather, petroleum and coal--were below what they were during the recession. The weakest segments of manufacturing in May were in electrical equipment and clothing where 24,000 jobs were lost. The brightest spots in the service sector were in health services, plus business services such as advertising, temporary help agencies, computer and data processing services, and rental and leasing. Job gains in these areas totaled 111,000. Also, construction added 30,000 jobs during the month.

Industrial production fell 0.1% in May, the second monthly decline in a row, leaving the nation's output below the level of last July. This latest report indicates that there was an intensifying erosion due to imports, and that those problems will likely get worse before they get better.

May's 0.1% slip in output followed a 0.2% drop in April. Production declines were widespread, with the outputs of durable-good producers and makers of nondurable goods both dropping 0.1%. Business equipment production fell for the fifth month in a row.

Retail sales decreased 0.8% during May following a revised 2.4% increase in April. While consumer spending continued to show modest strength, there were signs that it may be fading. The decline in consumer confidence could cause spending to slow, and could keep economic growth at a sluggish pace. Sales of durable goods fell 2.2% over the month after rising a strong 4.4% in April. Nondurable sales were unchanged in May following a 1.3% increase the previous month.

Housing starts dropped 13.7% in May, the steepest decline since the 23.0% plunge in March of last year.

HOURLY EARNINGS DOWN IN MAY

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped $.04 to $7.60 in May. A decline of $.08 in nondurable-good hourly earnings was responsible for the downturn in manufacturing wages. Within nondurables, earnings in textile mill products were down $.07, while apparel and other textile products, and paper and allied products saw downturns of $.06 each over the month. All other industry divisions realized payroll advances in May. Durable-good hourly earnings rose $.04 to $7.75. This rise was responsive to noticeable pay increases in furniture and fixtures (+$.11); and machinery, except electrical (+$.11). Earnings in instruments and related products plunged $.19 to $7.55.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $4.53 in May to $300.96. In the hard-good sector, the increase was $2.41, while in the soft-good sector, weekly earnings were $5.25 higher.

On the national level, average hourly earnings remained unchanged at $9.48 per hour, while the weekly figure fell $0.95 in May.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.60	$ 7.64	$ 7.21	$ 9.17	$ 9.28	$ 8.69
Average Weekly Earnings	$300.96	$296.43	$293.73	$396.14	$409.25	$364.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.67	$ 92.61	$ 94.84	$123.29	$127.85	$117.85

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.44	$ 7.42	$ 7.14	$ 7.37	$ 7.48	$ 7.07
Average Weekly Earnings	$293.88	$295.32	$287.74	$291.12	$293.96	$286.34
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.47	$ 92.26	$ 92.91	$ 90.61	$ 91.83	$ 92.46

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE NEWS

Most of South Carolina received its much needed rain during the middle of June. The added moisture to the topsoils helped crops to show considerable improvement over last month's conditions. Soybean planting picked up in most parts of the state. Soybean conditions reported to be 31% fair and 69% good. Conditions of the corn crop were fair to good. The cotton crop continued to show signs of rapid growth, while the tobacco crop was reported to be in good condition. Tobacco is being topped at a much faster pace this year than last year. South Carolina's peach crop remains in fair condition with all other fruits and vegetables also reported to be in fair to good condition.

South Carolina's Savannah Valley area had over 3,500 local farmworkers and migrant workers employed in that area to help with the harvesting of the peach and cucumber crop. Seventy-three percent of the employed workers in the Savannah Valley region were recruited from Florida.

The coastal area of the state had over 1,800 workers employed in the cucumber and tomato fields. Over 1,300 of these farmworkers were recruited from Florida and Texas.

The Pee Dee, Midlands, and Piedmont areas of South Carolina also reported farmworkers working in the cucumber, tobacco, corn, and peach crops. The majority of workers in these areas were local workers.

COASTAL - Beaufort, Charleston, and Walterboro

PEE DEE - Conway, Florence, Georgetown, Hartsville, and Marion

MIDLANDS - Bennettsville, Camden, Columbia, Orangeburg, and Sumter

SAVANNAH VALLEY - Aiken, Barnwell, Lexington, Hampton, and Newberry

PIEDMONT - Anderson, Clinton, Gaffney, Greenville, Liberty, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Union, and Seneca

YOUNG PEOPLE WANT TO WORK: HIRE ONE FOR THE SUMMER!

Every year, as schools empty for summer vacation, South Carolina's labor force swells with the entry of many young people. There are over 100,000 people under the age of 22 in South Carolina's labor force. Most are in the work force year-round. Many, though, enter the job market during the summer, either looking for a summer job or beginning careers after graduation.

Last year, over 16,000 young people (under age 22) in South Carolina were placed on jobs during the summer months through Job Service. This summer, four programs are available that offer financial incentives for employers hiring youth: 1) On-The-Job Training (OJT), 2) Try-Out Employment, 3) Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC), and 4) Vocational Exploration Program. These programs provide either partial reimbursement or tax credits for wages paid to youth. For more information, contact your local Job Service office or call 1-800-922-WORK.

LESS OVERTIME WORKED IN MAY

Factory overtime for the state's production workers slipped 0.3 hour in May. The 3.4-hour level exceeds by 0.1 hour the overtime worked during this same period one year ago. Workers in durable-good factories lost 0.1 over the month and dropped to 3.3. Nondurable-good manufacturers reduced overtime hours 0.5 to 3.4 in May, the same level recorded in May, 1984.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.4	3.7	3.3
Durable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.9	3.4

MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK EXPANDS

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a longer workweek in May as average weekly hours rose 0.8 to 39.6. Workers in the nondurable sector saw the greatest increase as the number of hours worked expanded 1.1 hours to 38.9. Significant hourly increases were found in textile mill products (+1.9); and apparel and other textile products (+1.5). The durable-good workweek rose 0.1 hour in May to 40.9.

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers increased 0.1 hour to 40.2.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index advanced 1.4 points to 103.8 in May. May's upward movement was caused by a $4.53 increase in average weekly earnings coupled with an 0.8 hour increase in average weekly hours. The May index was 2.7 points more than the year-ago figure of 106.5.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

May, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	103.8	102.4	106.5
Durable Good Productivity Index	144.2	143.7	138.7
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	90.5	88.8	95.9
Textile Productivity Index	65.1	62.8	71.9
Apparel Productivity Index	100.5	97.3	104.1

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Fuddruckers Restaurant	Columbia Spartanburg	Unknown	This gourmet hamburger restaurant is under construction in Spartanburg and another is scheduled to open in Columbia by year-end.
Sheraton Northwest	Columbia	40	This hotel in Columbia announced plans for a $3 million 75-room addition. Completion is scheduled for January 1, 1986.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Executive Secretary	12	Employee Relations Supervisor	24	16	X		$16,000		X	Columbia
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	18	X		$35,000	X		Myrtle Beach
Millwright	99	Industrial Machinist	99	09	X		$22,000		X	Moncks Corner
Real Estate Appraiser	81	Sales	12	16	X		$13,000	X		Greenville
Calibration Electronics Technician	99	Electronics Technician	99	16	X		$19,000	X		Liberty
Quality Control Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		$18,000		X	Walterboro
Chemical Laboratory Technician	81	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Systems Analyst	60	Computing Analyst	60	18	X	X	$19,000		X	Beaufort
Grinder Operator	56	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,240		X	Hartsville
Auto Body Repairer	84	None	N/A	14	X		$11,500		X	Hampton
Machinist	99	Cutter-Grinder	99	12	X		$12,000	X		Union
Clerk Typist	18	None	N/A	16	X	X	$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Accountant	82	None	N/A	12	X		$16,000	X		Clinton

*There are currently more than 111,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1331.8	1325.1	1266.6	+ 6.7	+ 65.2
Total Private	1077.0	1071.1	1025.9	+ 5.9	+ 51.1
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Construction	87.3	85.4	81.8	+ 1.9	+ 5.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.4	12.0	11.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.1	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.0	7.9	7.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	42.0	41.2	37.8	+ 0.8	+ 4.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.1	10.9	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Electrical Work	9.6	9.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.8	372.3	378.5	- 3.5	- 9.7
Durable Goods	124.9	126.0	123.0	- 1.1	+ 1.9
Nondurable Goods	243.9	246.3	255.5	- 2.4	- 11.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	55.9	55.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.8	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Water Transportation	2.7	2.5	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	8.7	- 0.1	- 0.8
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.7	16.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Electric Services	12.3	12.2	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Combination Utility Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	284.1	280.0	259.6	+ 4.1	+ 24.5
Wholesale Trade	55.7	55.2	52.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.0	30.8	29.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.6	12.6	12.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.7	24.4	23.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Groceries and Related Products	7.5	7.3	7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.3	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Retail Trade	228.4	224.8	207.4	+ 3.6	+ 21.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.9	9.7	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.5	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	26.9	26.5	26.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Department Stores	19.2	19.0	18.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Food Stores	39.9	39.3	37.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
Grocery Stores	38.0	37.5	35.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.4	56.8	54.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.2
Banking	15.3	15.2	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.1	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Life Insurance	6.1	6.2	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	221.3	218.9	194.5	+ 2.4	+ 26.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.9	19.0	19.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Health Services	42.7	42.7	40.8	0.0	+ 1.9
Hospitals	14.9	14.9	14.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	27.6	28.1	17.8	- 0.5	+ 9.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.3	19.8	9.7	- 0.5	+ 9.6
Total Government	254.8	254.0	240.7	+ 0.8	+ 14.1
Total Federal Government	38.3	37.8	37.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Total State Government	80.7	81.1	73.6	- 0.4	+ 7.1
State Education	32.7	33.3	28.0	- 0.6	+ 4.7
Other State Government	48.0	47.8	45.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Total Local Government	135.8	135.1	129.4	+ 0.7	+ 6.4
Local Education	82.8	82.1	76.6	+ 0.7	+ 6.2
Other Local Government	53.0	53.0	52.8	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Manufacturing	368.8	372.3	378.5	- 3.5	- 9.7
Durable Goods	124.9	126.0	123.0	- 1.1	+ 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.6	15.2	- 0.5	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.2	5.5	5.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Household Furniture	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.6	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.4	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.0	31.2	30.4	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.5	22.7	- 0.4	- 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.9	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.0	9.3	9.1	- 0.3	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.1	7.2	0.0	+ 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.3	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.6	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	243.9	246.3	255.5	- 2.4	- 11.6
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	14.9	14.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Textile Mill Products	104.7	105.9	114.0	- 1.2	- 9.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	30.6	31.8	33.6	- 1.2	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.4	29.5	33.6	+ 0.9	- 3.2
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.9	16.0	- 0.8	- 1.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.4	6.9	7.9	- 0.5	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	7.3	7.4	- 0.3	- 0.4
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.4	8.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.1	46.8	50.0	- 0.7	- 3.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.8	10.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.8	6.9	7.9	- 0.1	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.8	17.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	7.3	0.0	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.3	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.8	8.3	8.6	- 0.5	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.3	15.2	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.5	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.9	32.9	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.6	17.4	- 0.4	- 1.2
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.6	19.8	19.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.4	8.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1323.1	1319.6	1258.8	+ 3.5	+ 64.3
Total Private	1073.2	1072.7	1022.7	+ 0.5	+ 50.5
Construction	86.5	85.9	81.0	+ 0.6	+ 5.5
Manufacturing	370.5	374.4	380.3	- 3.9	- 9.8
Durable Goods	125.2	126.4	123.3	- 1.2	+ 1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.1	15.9	15.2	- 0.8	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.5	10.7	10.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.4	0.0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.1	31.3	30.5	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.6	22.6	- 0.6	- 0.6
Nondurable Goods	245.3	248.0	257.0	- 2.7	- 11.7
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.2	14.1	0.0	+ 1.1
Textile Mill Products	105.2	106.3	114.5	- 1.1	- 9.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	31.1	33.5	34.1	- 2.4	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	31.3	30.1	34.6	+ 1.2	- 3.3
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.6	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.8	15.9	- 0.8	- 1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.6	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.3	47.1	50.2	- 0.8	- 3.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.8	10.7	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	17.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	8.4	8.8	- 0.4	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.3	15.1	- 0.2	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.5	9.6	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.5	32.8	32.8	- 0.3	- 0.3
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.0	16.4	17.2	- 0.4	- 1.2

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	May 1985	April 1985	May 1984	Net Change From: April 1985	Net Change From: May 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.0	56.0	55.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.9	15.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Communication	11.7	11.8	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.9	16.9	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	282.3	280.7	258.0	+ 1.7	+ 24.3
Wholesale Trade	55.9	55.5	52.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.5
Retail Trade	226.4	225.2	205.6	+ 1.2	+ 20.8
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.3	27.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Food Stores	39.6	39.6	37.3	0.0	+ 2.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.1	57.0	53.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.4	11.5	0.0	+ 0.9
Services	219.0	216.9	192.5	+ 2.1	+ 26.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.2	17.9	17.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Educational Services	26.8	26.2	17.3	+ 0.6	+ 9.5
Total Government	249.9	246.9	236.1	+ 3.0	+ 13.8
Total Federal Government	38.1	37.7	37.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Total State Government	80.2	78.7	73.2	+ 1.5	+ 7.0
Total Local Government	131.6	130.5	125.4	+ 1.1	+ 6.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	COLUMBIA May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	277.6	278.8	276.2	200.6	200.4	198.5
Construction	18.4	18.2	18.1	12.0	12.0	14.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	8.8	8.8	8.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.1	100.0	101.2	28.2	28.5	27.8
Durable Goods	30.1	30.5	30.5	13.4	13.5	13.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.5	11.7	12.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.0	5.1	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.7	6.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.0	69.5	70.7	14.8	15.0	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.0	33.4	34.5	1.9	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.9	11.1	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.8	11.0	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.3	10.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	5.9	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.3	4.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.5	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.6	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.1	9.1	8.9
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.4	4.4	4.3	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.7	59.9	58.9	42.3	41.8	41.3
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.6	11.2	11.2	10.8
Retail Trade	44.8	45.0	44.3	31.1	30.6	30.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.2
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.3	11.0	16.2	15.9	15.5
Banking	-	-	-	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.8	4.3
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Services	43.6	43.8	42.1	35.4	35.2	34.1
Business Services	-	-	-	9.8	9.8	8.9
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.6
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.1	3.2
Total Government	35.5	35.6	35.1	57.1	57.6	56.5
Total Federal Government	1.9	1.9	1.8	8.2	8.2	7.7
Total State Government	8.5	8.9	8.5	30.9	31.4	31.3
Total Local Government	25.1	24.8	24.8	18.0	18.0	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

May, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	174.4	172.7	166.9	42.1	42.1	42.5
Construction	12.8	12.7	11.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	20.1	19.9	20.0	12.0	12.1	12.6
Durable Goods	11.4	11.2	11.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.1	10.6
Textile Mill Products	.7	.7	.6	4.8	4.8	5.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.0	9.0	8.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.8	42.3	40.2	7.1	7.1	7.0
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.1	34.6	32.6	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.4	8.2	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.2	31.8	30.6	7.6	7.5	7.3
Total Government	49.0	48.7	47.7	5.5	5.5	5.6
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.7	18.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	13.2	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	17.0	16.8	16.3	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.5	47.7	48.3	45.7	46.0	45.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	20.9	21.2	22.1	13.5	13.8	13.8
Durable Goods	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.9	16.1	17.1	9.0	9.2	9.2
Textile Mill Products	9.2	9.4	10.0	2.9	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.0	9.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.3	8.4

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1985

				Net Change From	
Industry	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	Apr. 1985	May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	603.1	600.6	575.7	+ 2.5	+ 27.4
Total Private	458.1	456.1	439.4	+ 1.9	+ 18.7
Construction	6.6	6.4	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	151.4	152.6	157.2	- 1.2	- 5.8
Durable Goods	39.1	39.8	39.2	- 0.7	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.1	13.5	13.5	- 0.4	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.6	3.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	112.3	112.8	118.0	- 0.5	- 5.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	45.1	45.4	48.6	- 0.3	- 3.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	13.2	13.7	14.5	- 0.5	- 1.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	12.7	14.4	+ 0.4	- 1.3
Knitting Mills	5.7	5.7	6.0	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.7	38.8	42.6	+ 0.9	- 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.8	14.7	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.5	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	- 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.8	11.8	12.0	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	130.3	128.4	119.6	+ 1.9	+ 10.7
Wholesale Trade	13.8	13.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.9	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	116.5	114.7	106.9	+ 1.8	+ 9.6
General Merchandise Stores	20.1	19.9	19.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Food Stores	18.2	18.0	17.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	34.9	34.8	33.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.4
Banking	11.5	11.5	11.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.4	5.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	122.7	121.7	110.5	+ 1.0	+ 12.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.7	12.1	12.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	35.2	35.3	33.7	- 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.3	12.4	11.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	15.8	16.1	10.7	- 0.3	+ 5.1
Total Government	145.0	144.5	136.3	+ 0.5	+ 8.7
Total Federal Government	11.8	11.7	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	43.8	43.9	40.0	- 0.1	+ 3.8
State Education	16.4	16.7	14.0	- 0.3	+ 2.4
Other State Government	27.4	27.2	26.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Total Local Government	89.4	88.9	84.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
Local Education	62.9	62.4	58.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.7
Other Local Government	26.5	26.5	26.4	0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1985

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May. 1984
MANUFACTURING	288.7	290.6	303.6	300.96	296.43	292.73	39.6	38.8	40.6	7.60	7.64	7.21
DURABLE GOODS	95.6	95.5	95.0	316.98	314.57	303.99	40.9	40.8	41.7	7.75	7.71	7.29
Lumber and Wood Products	12.0	12.4	12.7	296.10	308.88	289.07	42.3	44.0	44.2	7.00	7.02	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.2	256.10	254.96	244.40	39.4	39.9	40.0	6.50	6.39	6.11
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.3	8.2	8.5	368.05	362.06	385.84	42.5	42.1	45.5	8.66	8.60	8.48
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	11.0	11.9	298.62	296.27	294.06	40.3	40.2	41.3	7.41	7.37	7.12
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.8	22.0	21.5	337.36	336.20	332.22	40.5	40.9	42.0	8.33	8.22	7.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.9	318.16	309.57	288.29	41.0	40.1	39.6	7.76	7.72	7.28
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.3	17.4	284.80	278.85	248.12	40.0	39.0	39.7	7.12	7.15	6.25
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	297.47	283.28	286.48	39.4	36.6	41.7	7.55	7.74	6.87
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.1	195.1	208.6	292.53	287.28	287.92	38.9	37.8	40.1	7.52	7.60	7.18
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	9.9	9.4	269.32	260.30	251.47	39.9	39.5	40.3	6.75	6.59	6.24
Textile Mill Products	91.9	93.1	103.5	277.14	266.32	272.97	39.2	37.3	40.5	7.07	7.14	6.74
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	28.7	32.5	274.89	276.99	282.90	38.5	38.1	41.0	7.14	7.27	6.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	26.9	30.6	275.12	259.50	280.19	38.0	35.5	39.8	7.24	7.31	7.04
Knitting Mills	6.9	6.9	7.4	275.33	229.99	231.43	42.1	34.9	38.7	6.54	6.59	5.98
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.6	12.1	13.5	293.53	281.61	282.50	39.4	37.8	40.3	7.45	7.45	7.01
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	302.82	280.35	285.90	42.0	39.1	42.8	7.21	7.17	6.68
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.9	8.1	9.0	268.96	261.95	233.25	41.7	40.3	39.4	6.45	6.50	5.92
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.1	39.5	43.4	179.86	174.41	180.81	35.9	34.4	36.9	5.01	5.07	4.90
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	9.1	9.8	167.09	163.33	177.85	34.1	32.6	37.6	4.90	5.01	4.73
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.1	14.7	166.61	169.81	164.50	35.6	35.6	36.8	4.68	4.77	4.47
Paper and Allied Products	10.6	10.9	10.9	496.07	489.62	477.98	43.9	43.1	43.1	11.30	11.36	11.09
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	4.9	290.69	286.11	286.30	37.9	37.4	38.9	7.67	7.65	7.36
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.6	20.7	21.0	460.78	458.85	431.19	41.7	41.6	41.5	11.05	11.03	10.39

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.7	396.14	409.25	364.98	43.2	44.1	42.0	9.17	9.28	8.69
Durable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.3	411.70	423.04	362.94	46.0	46.9	42.4	8.95	9.02	8.56
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.1	6.5	374.92	389.37	368.16	39.3	40.1	41.6	9.54	9.71	8.85

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May. 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
All Manufacturing	19.8	20.0	19.7	293.88	295.32	287.74	39.5	39.8	40.3	7.44	7.42	7.14
Durable Goods	9.2	9.3	9.2	280.67	288.67	281.50	39.2	40.6	40.1	7.16	7.11	7.02
Fabricated Metal Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	289.64	288.42	274.71	41.2	41.5	39.3	7.03	6.95	6.99
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	283.81	280.86	322.04	36.2	36.1	41.5	7.84	7.78	7.76
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.5	304.13	301.84	291.77	39.6	39.2	40.3	7.68	7.70	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.9	282.34	246.05	265.47	40.8	35.1	39.8	6.92	7.01	6.67
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	159.68	166.63	162.94	32.0	33.8	35.5	4.99	4.93	4.59

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
All Manufacturing	75.4	76.0	77.6	291.12	293.96	286.34	39.5	39.3	40.5	7.37	7.48	7.07
Durable Goods	21.8	21.9	21.9	306.52	297.61	290.07	39.5	38.6	40.4	7.76	7.71	7.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.2	8.3	8.5	326.24	329.82	308.50	38.7	39.5	39.5	8.43	8.35	7.81
Nondurable Goods	53.6	54.0	55.7	284.47	292.64	284.31	39.4	39.6	40.5	7.22	7.39	7.02
Textile Mill Products	29.0	29.3	30.7	276.67	282.69	284.41	39.3	39.1	41.1	7.04	7.23	6.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.2	10.4	10.8	267.81	280.50	285.19	37.3	37.6	40.8	7.18	7.46	6.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.8	10.0	10.3	276.83	288.80	292.74	39.1	39.4	41.0	7.08	7.33	7.14
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	281.16	243.20	255.58	44.0	38.3	39.2	6.39	6.35	6.52
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.6	2.8	266.90	282.99	252.16	40.5	42.3	39.4	6.59	6.69	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.4	8.4	9.0	191.83	192.57	174.64	40.3	39.3	37.0	4.76	4.90	4.72
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.7	2.1	151.47	155.69	159.84	34.9	33.7	36.0	4.34	4.62	4.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	382.39	387.90	271.36	41.7	41.8	42.2	9.17	9.28	8.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)
May, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MAY 1985	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT APR. 1985	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MAY 1984	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY 1985	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT APR. 1985	MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY 1984	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY 1985	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT APR. 1985	NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT MAY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,290	6,340	6,440	3,550	3,600	3,700	2,740	2,740	2,740
AIKEN---------	40,000	40,100	39,500	18,500	18,700	18,400	21,500	21,400	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,940	3,080	1,260	1,270	1,360	1,680	1,670	1,720
ANDERSON------	47,600	47,800	48,300	20,900	21,200	22,200	26,700	26,600	26,100
BAMBERG-------	4,220	4,560	4,580	1,470	1,780	1,780	2,750	2,780	2,800
BARNWELL------	7,510	7,470	7,570	3,320	3,290	3,520	4,190	4,180	4,050
BEAUFORT------	27,170	27,170	26,310	1,200	1,170	1,000	25,970	26,000	25,310
BERKELEY------	21,900	21,700	21,200	5,900	5,800	6,200	16,000	15,900	15,000
CALHOUN-------	3,760	3,770	3,820	2,190	2,200	2,310	1,570	1,570	1,510
CHARLESTON----	137,000	135,600	131,200	9,900	9,800	9,800	127,100	125,800	121,400
CHEROKEE------	15,740	15,800	15,600	8,170	8,240	8,180	7,570	7,560	7,420
CHESTER-------	10,910	10,280	11,700	5,600	4,970	6,470	5,310	5,310	5,230
CHESTERFIELD--	11,900	12,000	12,250	6,540	6,650	6,940	5,360	5,350	5,310
CLARENDON-----	6,220	6,220	6,210	1,770	1,770	1,770	4,450	4,450	4,440
COLLETON------	9,130	9,140	9,220	2,630	2,630	2,690	6,500	6,510	6,530
DARLINGTON----	19,720	19,780	19,960	7,460	7,530	7,780	12,260	12,250	12,180
DILLON--------	9,210	9,200	9,120	3,880	3,850	3,920	5,330	5,350	5,200
DORCHESTER----	15,500	15,400	14,500	4,300	4,300	4,000	11,200	11,100	10,500
EDGEFIELD-----	4,460	4,480	4,350	2,030	2,050	2,100	2,430	2,430	2,250
FAIRFIELD-----	6,480	6,470	6,360	2,450	2,440	2,330	4,030	4,030	4,030
FLORENCE------	45,900	46,000	45,500	13,600	13,700	13,800	32,300	32,300	31,700
GEORGETOWN----	14,800	14,880	16,830	4,040	4,090	4,400	10,760	10,790	12,430
GREENVILLE----	157,300	157,600	155,200	49,500	50,200	50,700	107,800	107,400	104,500
GREENWOOD-----	26,730	26,370	27,800	12,190	11,750	13,450	14,540	14,620	14,350
HAMPTON-------	4,970	5,000	5,030	1,790	1,820	1,860	3,180	3,180	3,170
HORRY---------	52,790	52,660	53,770	5,790	6,030	7,360	47,000	46,630	46,410
JASPER--------	3,110	3,130	3,110	190	190	180	2,920	2,940	2,930
KERSHAW-------	14,560	14,710	14,990	6,880	7,070	7,460	7,680	7,640	7,530
LANCASTER-----	17,020	17,100	17,800	9,140	9,190	10,040	7,880	7,910	7,760
LAURENS-------	17,450	17,540	17,220	7,960	8,070	8,100	9,490	9,470	9,120
LEE-----------	3,100	3,100	3,070	1,050	1,050	1,060	2,050	2,050	2,010
LEXINGTON-----	44,400	44,300	44,000	13,500	13,600	13,300	30,900	30,700	30,700
McCORMICK-----	1,950	1,950	1,920	820	820	830	1,130	1,130	1,090
MARION--------	10,860	10,780	11,280	4,970	4,840	5,360	5,890	5,940	5,920
MARLBORO------	7,940	8,320	8,630	3,570	3,950	4,330	4,370	4,370	4,300
NEWBERRY------	10,270	10,400	10,550	4,580	4,750	4,970	5,690	5,650	5,580
OCONEE--------	19,920	20,200	20,020	9,540	9,880	9,900	10,380	10,320	10,120
ORANGEBURG----	26,550	26,640	26,120	9,600	9,690	9,360	16,950	16,950	16,760
PICKENS-------	29,900	30,500	30,100	12,300	12,300	12,900	17,600	18,200	17,200
RICHLAND------	156,200	156,100	154,500	14,700	14,900	14,500	141,500	141,200	140,000
SALUDA--------	3,050	3,010	3,020	1,260	1,210	1,220	1,790	1,800	1,800
SPARTANBURG---	90,400	90,700	90,900	37,300	37,500	37,600	53,100	53,200	53,300
SUMTER--------	28,800	28,780	27,670	8,730	8,720	8,730	20,070	20,060	18,940
UNION---------	9,850	9,960	9,890	5,620	5,710	5,620	4,230	4,250	4,270
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,220	9,210	9,080	3,370	3,360	3,270	5,850	5,850	5,810
YORK----------	42,300	42,300	42,600	12,100	12,100	12,600	30,200	30,200	30,000

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
May, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,670	9,800	9,150	1,030	1,110	920	10.7	11.3	10.1
AIKEN---------	46,770	47,080	43,050	3,040	3,450	3,440	6.5	7.3	8.0
ALLENDALE-----	3,980	4,060	4,130	310	420	560	7.8	10.3	13.6
ANDERSON------	64,250	64,690	60,920	4,730	5,310	4,840	7.4	8.2	7.9
BAMBERG-------	7,110	7,440	7,050	780	710	680	11.0	9.5	9.6
BARNWELL------	10,540	10,890	10,060	590	1,050	700	5.6	9.6	7.0
BEAUFORT------	35,280	35,370	32,520	940	1,080	1,500	2.7	3.1	4.6
BERKELEY------	45,540	44,850	40,850	2,030	2,130	2,370	4.5	4.7	5.8
CALHOUN-------	7,080	7,080	6,910	340	370	510	4.8	5.2	7.4
CHARLESTON----	126,080	123,930	114,210	4,270	4,310	6,470	3.4	3.5	5.7
CHEROKEE------	25,220	25,440	23,290	1,400	1,690	1,360	5.6	6.6	5.8
CHESTER-------	14,130	14,750	14,000	1,400	2,010	1,280	9.9	13.6	9.1
CHESTERFIELD--	20,030	19,690	18,970	1,640	1,270	1,320	8.2	6.4	7.0
CLARENDON-----	12,590	12,600	12,150	920	1,050	1,230	7.3	8.3	10.1
COLLETON------	13,680	13,650	13,040	980	1,060	1,080	7.2	7.8	8.3
DARLINGTON----	28,200	28,220	27,160	2,160	2,290	2,600	7.7	8.1	9.6
DILLON--------	15,380	15,340	14,190	1,360	1,450	1,190	8.8	9.5	8.4
DORCHESTER----	28,340	27,880	25,400	1,150	1,180	1,350	4.1	4.2	5.3
EDGEFIELD-----	8,470	8,430	7,710	560	540	480	6.6	6.4	6.2
FAIRFIELD-----	10,680	10,620	9,860	630	650	680	5.9	6.1	6.9
FLORENCE------	54,300	54,500	50,580	3,610	4,050	3,680	6.6	7.4	7.3
GEORGETOWN----	20,480	20,650	21,370	1,960	2,150	1,910	9.6	10.4	8.9
GREENVILLE----	154,460	154,120	144,410	7,370	7,520	8,520	4.8	4.9	5.9
GREENWOOD-----	29,130	29,470	26,920	3,170	3,890	1,920	10.9	13.2	7.1
HAMPTON-------	7,480	7,530	7,220	470	520	600	6.3	6.9	8.3
HORRY---------	73,080	72,270	69,160	4,130	4,390	3,710	5.7	6.1	5.4
JASPER--------	6,120	6,170	5,850	300	350	410	4.9	5.7	7.0
KERSHAW-------	18,490	18,790	17,770	1,220	1,440	1,250	6.6	7.7	7.0
LANCASTER-----	22,160	22,400	21,390	2,140	1,850	1,780	9.7	8.3	8.3
LAURENS-------	22,460	22,440	20,680	1,660	1,680	1,590	7.4	7.5	7.7
LEE-----------	8,150	8,190	7,680	570	670	640	7.0	8.2	8.3
LEXINGTON-----	74,670	74,180	69,950	2,310	2,370	3,490	3.1	3.2	5.0
McCORMICK-----	3,280	3,370	3,050	410	520	420	12.5	15.4	13.8
MARION--------	16,420	16,330	16,150	1,750	1,880	1,960	10.7	11.5	12.1
MARLBORO------	11,590	11,570	11,570	2,050	1,600	1,970	17.7	13.8	17.0
NEWBERRY------	16,080	16,150	15,350	870	860	820	5.4	5.3	5.3
OCONEE--------	22,810	23,110	21,580	1,550	1,680	1,740	6.8	7.3	8.1
ORANGEBURG----	40,110	40,170	37,550	2,510	2,720	2,970	6.3	6.8	7.9
PICKENS-------	43,970	44,100	41,160	2,610	2,880	2,950	5.9	6.5	7.2
RICHLAND------	140,280	139,680	131,010	4,060	4,480	5,880	2.9	3.2	4.5
SALUDA--------	7,090	7,020	6,730	410	470	560	5.8	6.7	8.3
SPARTANBURG---	107,450	106,940	99,590	5,660	5,490	5,550	5.3	5.1	5.6
SUMTER--------	36,730	36,700	33,780	2,160	2,350	2,770	5.9	6.4	8.2
UNION---------	13,160	13,330	12,560	1,160	1,310	1,360	8.8	9.8	10.8
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,130	18,080	16,910	1,390	1,490	1,480	7.7	8.2	8.8
YORK----------	60,910	61,580	58,110	2,920	3,930	3,670	4.8	6.4	6.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984	MAY 1985	APR. 1985	MAY 1984
ANDERSON	12,480	12,590	11,850	11,290	11,260	10,640	1,190	1,330	1,210	9.5	10.6	10.2
CHARLESTON	33,750	33,170	30,550	32,630	32,050	28,860	1,120	1,120	1,690	3.3	3.4	5.5
COLUMBIA	45,740	45,580	42,860	44,160	43,830	40,570	1,580	1,750	2,290	3.5	3.8	5.3
FLORENCE	14,960	15,000	13,930	14,020	13,950	12,970	940	1,050	960	6.3	7.0	6.9
GREENVILLE	30,040	29,990	28,150	28,330	28,240	26,170	1,710	1,750	1,980	5.7	5.8	7.0
GREENWOOD	10,440	10,540	9,660	9,330	9,190	8,990	1,110	1,350	670	10.6	12.8	6.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,070	19,730	18,400	19,030	18,680	16,830	1,040	1,050	1,570	5.2	5.3	8.5
ROCK HILL	19,410	19,690	18,570	18,300	18,200	17,180	1,110	1,490	1,390	5.7	7.6	7.5
SPARTANBURG	21,990	21,880	20,390	20,600	20,530	19,030	1,390	1,350	1,360	6.3	6.2	6.7
SUMTER	11,140	11,130	10,250	10,470	10,400	9,390	670	730	860	6.0	6.6	8.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

57155-2

IN THIS ISSUE:
ANNUAL RENEWAL FORM
FOR THIS PUBLICATION

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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JUNE, 1985

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS IN JUNE

PRIVATE-SECTOR GROWTH EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Widespread growth in the private sector pushed South Carolina's total nonfarm employment to 1,338,500, a gain 5,300 over the level reported in May. The public workforce slipped 6,900 in June to 247,600. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the measure of a year ago by 54,600 jobs.

SEASONAL INFLUENCES CONTINUE TO SPUR PRIVATE SECTOR

Summer began officially in June and South Carolina's workforce benefited significantly in vacation-related industries. Employment in trade rose 4,500 over the month, due primarily to an increased workforce in the retail sector. An addition of 2,400 employees by eating and drinking places increased the retail job count to 232,700, while wholesale trade, at 56,300, hired 600 new employees in June.

Tourists and vacationers caused service establishments to increase their staffs by 3,200 in June. Leading the surge were hotels and other lodging places, where 1,300 positions were filled. Another 500 job-seekers found work in health services. These and other advances helped offset a drop of 2,900 in educational services, which resulted from the ending of the school term. Construction employment continued to expand in June, putting 2,900 new workers on the payrolls. With interest rates becoming more favorable, special trade contractors (up 1,600) and general building contractors (up 1,000) spearheaded the higher job count.

(continued on page 3)

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In finance, insurance, and real estate, the upward trend was reflected in 1,100 vacancies being filled in June with real estate leading the way. Transportation and public utilities also expanded their workforce 400 during June, as more business was generated for trucking and warehousing firms.

After several months of negative movement, manufacturing finally managed a small gain in employment in June. Although the increase was only 100 jobs, the report was a welcome relief from the recent trend. The entire pickup occurred in the durable-good sector which hired 500 workers. In nondurables, 400 jobs were lost, but in textiles, the decline was 1,200. Compared to a year earlier, textile employment was down 10,400.

PUBLIC SECTOR HAS SEASONAL DOWNTURN

Government employment was greatly reduced in June as the regular school term ended. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity and actually increased in number by 500. State employment fell 3,000 during June, all in educational institutions. In local government, however, the loss was 4,400 jobs. Total government employment in June stood at 247,600, still 8,000 above the year-ago level.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT SEASONALLY AFFECTED

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 603,600, added 100 new jobs in June. Cyclical losses in government education were more than offset by seasonal advances in the private sector.

Trade and services, positively affected by increased tourist activity, gained 2,300 and 1,300, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 800 women to payrolls during June. Transportation and public utilities and construction added 200 females each.

The number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries rose 100 to 151,500 over the month. An employment gain of 400 in durable goods overshadowed a decline of 300 in nondurables. In the durable sector, electrical and electronic equipment reported an increase of 200, while lumber and wood products, and instruments and related products were both up 100. On the negative side, nondurable goods lost 300 female positions during the month. A loss of 700 in textile mill products more than offset the gains in the remainder of the sector.

Female employment in government, negatively influenced by educational reductions, receded 4,800 over the month. Local and state government experienced respective losses of 3,600 and 1,500. On the positive side, federal government added 300 female jobs in June.

In comparison with year-ago levels, employers in South Carolina have added 23,100 women to their payrolls. Services realized the largest yearly increase (+12,000), while manufacturing (-7,200) reported the sole decline.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR MARKET REVIEW

The Labor Market Information Division announces the release of its annual publication The South Carolina Labor Market Review for 1985. This comprehensive report gives highlights of the state's labor market and economy. Questions should be directed to Vicki Boylston of LMI at (803) 758-8983.

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SEASONAL RISE IN JUNE

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 6.1% in June. This rate represented 96,600 jobless individuals, an increase of 7,900 from the May level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the seasonal influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.3% in June.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

June, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,596,000	1,562,000	1,498,900	1,568,200	1,558,800	1,471,100
Total Employment	1,499,400	1,473,300	1,395,400	1,475,700	1,467,100	1,371,700
Total Unemployment	96,600	88,700	103,500	92,500	91,700	99,400
Unemployment Rate	6.1	5.7	6.9	5.9	5.9	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	205,680	199,960	183,850	216,630	214,950	203,390
Total Employment	197,230	192,520	173,030	209,060	208,590	193,310
Total Unemployment	8,450	7,440	10,820	7,570	6,360	10,080
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.7	5.9	3.5	3.0	5.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	310,760	305,870	291,270
Total Employment	294,610	290,250	273,970
Total Unemployment	16,150	15,620	17,300
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.1	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by appreciable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 1,800 to 176,100 in June, a level of 9,000 over one year ago. Seasonal gains caused trade to report the largest over-the-month increase of 800 workers. Retail trade added 700 positions while wholesale trade gained 100. Warmer weather caused the construction industry to add 300 workers to the payrolls. Also recording increases of 300 each were transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Manufacturing was unchanged at 20,100. Total government saw a drop of 200 employees, due to state and local schools closing for summer vacation.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia nonfarm wage and salary employment saw a sharp drop of 4,300 in June. This decrease was centered in government, where 3,400 work-study students were separated from their jobs for the summer. Local government also reduced its workforce by 1,100. Federal government had a slight increase of 100. Responding to reductions in education, service employment dipped 500 to 35,000. Due to minor layoffs in nondurable goods, manufacturing employment fell 200 to 28,000. Durable goods experienced a 100 gain over the month. Seasonal influences resulted in a 200 rise in retail trade, while wholesale trade moved up 100. Positive employment trends also occurred in construction (+200); transportation and public utilities (+100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area dropped 700 in June. Substantial reductions in educational personnel in the public sector were primarily responsible for the decline in nonfarm employment. Government employment decreased 1,100 to 34,400, reflecting job losses in the state and local sectors. The federal government workforce rose 100 to 2,000 in June. Positive trends were found in the private sector as 400 employees were added to payrolls. Seasonal employment gains were posted in transportation and public utilities (+300); and construction (+200). Moderate growth was reported in services as employment climbed 100 to 43,700. Showing no change, the finance, insurance, and real estate job count remained at 11,300. On the negative side in the private sector, employment losses of 100 each were found in manufacturing and trade.

ECONOMY VIRTUALLY FLAT IN JUNE

The nation's unemployment rate in June remained at 7.3% for the fifth consecutive month, despite the continued deterioration in manufacturing employment.

Since the economic recovery began more than two years ago, the employment gap between services and manufacturing has widened. In June, the number of factory jobs declined by 45,000, bringing the total of factory jobs lost since January to 220,000. At the same time, employment in services continued to climb by 85,000 during June.

A look at the employment changes over the 31 months of the current recovery underscores the extent of the employment restructuring that has occurred in the nation's factories. A year ago, 19.44 million people were employed in manufacturing, compared with 19.38 million in June.

Major industries that have lost jobs are steel, textiles, chemicals, leather products, and petroleum and coal products. Trade and finance, insurance, and real estate continued to add jobs in June. Manufacturing as a whole has recovered about 58% of the jobs lost during the 1981-82 recession.

Retail sales dropped 0.8% in June after falling a revised 0.5% in May. The two declines, however, followed a strong 3.1% spurt in April, and left sales well above their first-quarter pace. With consumer spending rising very slowly, and import penetration increasing, the overall economy remains relatively flat.

Sales of durable goods fell 2.1% in June after dropping 1.0% in May. Sales of nondurable goods were unchanged in June and declined a slight 0.1% the previous month. Also, industrial production grew a small 0.1% in June, reflecting continued weakness among manufacturers.

Housing starts rose a slim 1.9% in June, contrary to expectations that the current decline in interest rates would produce larger gains. Building permits, typically an indicator of future construction activity, dropped 3.7% during June.

Personal income rose a healthy 0.5% during the month after falling 0.5% in May. Consumer spending increased an even larger 0.6% after rising 0.6% in May and 1.2% in April.

The reason strong consumer spending didn't boost the economy's output during the first half of the year, is that an increasing share of that spending went to purchase foreign goods. Wages and salaries rose 0.7% in June after increasing 0.3% the month before. Factory payrolls were up 0.1% during June, the same as in the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA HOURLY EARNINGS RISE IN JUNE

Average hourly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose $0.07 to $7.66 in June. Both durable (+$0.07) and nondurable goods (+$0.06) reported advances during the month. Factory workers in the durable-goods sector averaged $7.82 per hour with gains in all industry divisions, with the exception of stone, clay, and glass products where production slowed as orders lessened. Nondurable-good hourly earnings averaged $7.57 per hour. Within nondurables, earnings in textile mill products were up $0.04, due primarily to a $0.46 hourly boost in knitting mills.

Weekly earnings for South Carolina's manufacturers rose $10.44 during June to $311.00. In the soft-good sector, the increase was $10.67, while in the hard-good sector, weekly earnings rose $7.55.

On the national level, average hourly earnings rose $0.02 per hour, while the weekly figure gained $3.66 in June.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.66	$ 7.59	$ 7.23	$ 9.22	$ 9.20	$ 8.57
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.00	$300.56	$295.71	$407.52	$398.36	$353.08
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.49	$93.54	$95.18	$126.44	$123.98	$113.64

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.42	$ 7.44	$ 7.10	$ 7.43	$ 7.34	$ 7.09
Average Weekly Earnings	$296.06	$296.11	$286.13	$308.34	$287.73	$289.98
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.86	$ 92.16	$ 92.09	$ 95.67	$ 89.55	$ 93.33

FACTORIES REPORT OVERTIME INCREASES

Factory overtime increased to 3.5 hours in June as production workers padded their average by 0.2 hour. June's figure exceeded the year-ago level by the same margin. Durable-good factories operated 0.4 hour longer than in May. The 3.6 average worked was also 0.4 hour above the June, 1984 figure. In nondurables, the industry's 0.2 hour monthly advance caused average overtime to reach 3.5 hours, a level only 0.1 hour higher than one year ago.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

June, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.3
Durable Goods	3.6	3.2	3.2
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.3	3.4

WORKWEEK PICKS UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA FACTORIES

Production workers among South Carolina's manufacturers worked an average 1.0 hour more per week in June than May's average of 39.6 hours. Workers in the nondurable-goods sector experienced the greatest increase, up 1.1 hours from May, while the average workweek in the durable-goods sector grew 0.6 hour. However, the group with the greatest increase overall was in the nondurable sector, where knitting mill workers put in 3.0 hours more per week on the average in June.

Nationally for manufacturing, average weekly hours grew 0.3 hour in June to 40.6 hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE BY RACE AND SEX, 1984

The 1984 edition of South Carolina's Population and Labor Force By Race and Sex is now available from the Labor Market Information Division. This publication contains 1980 Census population data by county by race and sex as well as 1984 annual average labor force statistics by county by race and sex. Also included are detailed occupational statistics by race and sex from the 1980 Census EEO special file. To obtain a copy of this publication, contact Sam McClary of the Labor Market Information Division at 803-758-8983.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index climbed to 106.7, up 2.6 points over the previous month. The upturn in June was caused by a 1.0 hour increase in average weekly hours and a $.07 increase in average hourly earnings. June's production worker productivity index was 1.1 points less than the year-ago figure of 107.8.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

June, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	106.7	104.1	107.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	147.1	144.2	141.6
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.4	91.0	96.9
Textile Productivity Index	66.5	65.4	71.9
Apparel Productivity Index	103.3	101.1	109.2

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE NEWS

Scattered rains continued to improve crop conditions over most of South Carolina, but more rainfall is needed. Those areas that received little or no rain reported stressful crop conditions.

Individual crops were in good shape throughout most of the state, with soybeans blooming and setting pods. The rain was also a welcome relief to the cotton crop. Eighty-six percent of this crop was reported to be in good condition statewide. Corn harvesting in most areas has recently begun or will be starting in a few weeks. Tobacco topping is almost complete with harvesting well underway. The condition of the tobacco crop also looks good. South Carolina peach harvesting is three-fourths complete. The statewide peach condition was fair, except in the Ridge area, where conditions were good. Watermelon harvesting is nearly complete and all vegetables continue to look fair to good.

There were over 8,000 seasonal hired farmworkers employed in South Carolina during July. Approximately one-third were local workers. A small portion (1%) of the remaining workers were from Spartanburg while 63% of the workers were recruited from Florida and Texas.

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION PROFILE

The coefficient of specialization measures the degree of industrial concentration in a particular area. The index is derived by dividing the percent of employment in an industry at the local level by the comparable percentage for the larger geographic area (for example, South Carolina compared with the United States, Columbia metropolitan area against South Carolina).

If both areas are equal in terms of relative employment diffusion, the coefficient will be exactly 1.00. An index greater than 1.00 points out a local economy more specialized in the particular industry. An index less than 1.00 means the industry is not as dominant in the local economy as in the broader economy.

Some key high and low areas of industrial specialization in South Carolina and the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Mining
Weaving Mills, Cotton	Printing & Publishing
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	Government
Machinery, Except Electrical	Transportation & Public Utilities
Textile Mill Products	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN COLUMBIA MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Textile Mill Products
Printing & Publishing	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Government	Electrical & Electronic Equipment

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN CHARLESTON MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Government	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Food & Kindred Products
Transportation & Public Utilities	Chemicals & Allied Products

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Management Trainee	12	Sales Representative	36	16	X		$15,000	X		Columbia
Supervisor, Shipping	99	None	N/A	15	X		20,000	X		Greenwood
Electrical Engineer	32	Plant Electrician	18	16	X		18,000	X		Sumter
Quality Control	13	None	N/A	12	X		15,000	X		Lancaster
Editorial Assistant	30	Copy Writer	27	16	X		15,000	X		Beaufort
Shipping and Receiving Supervisor	60	None	N/A	12	X		18,000		X	Union
Executive Secretary	46	None	N/A	12	X		18,500		X	Clinton
Clerk Typist	18	None	N/A	16	X	X	6,968		X	Kingstree
Concrete Finisher	99	Construction Worker	36	10	X		11,000		X	Moncks Corner
Stock Clerk	99	Production Clerk	14	15	X		12,480		X	Hartsville
Medical Laboratory Technician	56	None	N/A	14	X		13,000	X		Greenwood
Computer Programmer	06	None	N/A	16	X		14,000	X		Florence
Screw Machine Operator Multiple Spindle	48	Screw Machine Operator Single Spindle	24	12	X		14,5[illegible]	X		Liberty

*There are currently more than 110,000 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1338.5	1333.2	1283.9	+ 5.3	+ 54.6
Total Private	1090.9	1078.7	1044.3	+ 12.2	+ 46.6
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.1	87.2	84.3	+ 2.9	+ 5.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.3	12.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.3	4.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.0	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	42.0	39.6	+ 1.6	+ 4.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.1	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	10.0	9.6	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	369.6	369.5	382.6	+ 0.1	- 13.0
Durable Goods	125.5	125.0	125.5	+ 0.5	0.0
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.5	257.1	- 0.4	- 13.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.5	56.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	15.9	15.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Communication	11.9	11.9	12.5	0.0	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.0	8.0	8.7	0.0	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	17.9	17.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Electric Services	12.4	12.3	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	289.0	284.5	264.8	+ 4.5	+ 24.2
Wholesale Trade	56.3	55.7	52.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.0	29.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	24.9	24.7	23.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Groceries and Related Products	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Retail Trade	232.7	228.8	211.9	+ 3.9	+ 20.8
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	9.9	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.6	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.1	27.0	26.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Department Stores	19.3	19.3	18.9	0.0	- 0.4
Food Stores	40.2	40.0	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	38.3	38.1	36.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.8	57.7	56.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.8
Banking	15.6	15.4	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.5	15.3	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.6	6.5	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.6	8.5	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.5	11.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	224.7	221.5	198.6	+ 3.2	+ 26.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	19.9	20.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
Health Services	43.2	42.7	41.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Hospitals	15.1	14.9	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Educational Services	24.7	27.6	16.4	- 2.9	+ 8.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	17.4	19.3	9.2	- 1.9	+ 8.2
Total Government	247.6	254.5	239.6	- 6.9	+ 8.0
Total Federal Government	38.2	37.7	38.6	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Total State Government	77.9	80.9	72.4	- 3.0	+ 5.5
State Education	29.7	32.8	25.7	- 3.1	+ 4.0
Other State Government	48.2	48.1	46.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total Local Government	131.5	135.9	128.6	- 4.4	+ 2.9
Local Education	77.3	82.8	73.4	- 5.5	+ 3.9
Other Local Government	54.2	53.1	55.2	+ 1.1	- 1.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	May 1985	June 1984
Manufacturing	369.6	369.5	382.6	+ 0.1	- 13.0
Durable Goods	125.5	125.0	125.5	+ 0.5	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.2	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	4.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.5	10.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.3	3.3	3.8	0.0	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.1	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.9	31.0	31.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.2	0.0	- 0.3
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.1	23.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.8	2.8	3.5	0.0	- 0.7
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.2	9.0	9.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.2	8.1	7.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Instruments and Related Products	6.3	6.2	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.5	3.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	244.1	244.5	257.1	- 0.4	- 13.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.0	14.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.8	105.0	114.2	- 1.2	- 10.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.6	30.6	33.6	- 1.0	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.3	30.6	33.7	- 0.3	- 3.4
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.6	8.0	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.2	14.2	16.1	0.0	- 1.9
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.4	6.5	8.1	- 0.1	- 1.7
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.2	7.0	7.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.7	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	9.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.3	8.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.3	50.2	+ 0.3	- 3.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.7	10.9	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.8	17.3	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.8	6.7	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.4	7.3	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.9	7.8	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.3	15.5	0.0	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.5	3.6	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.4	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.6	9.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.3	4.2	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.2	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.7	33.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.3	17.4	0.0	- 1.1
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.7	19.5	19.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.2	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1323.5	1324.6	1269.7	- 1.1	+ 53.8
Total Private	1075.1	1075.0	1029.6	+ 0.1	+ 45.5
Construction	87.0	86.4	81.4	+ 0.6	+ 5.6
Manufacturing	368.1	371.3	381.1	- 3.2	- 13.0
Durable Goods	124.0	125.3	124.0	- 1.3	0.0
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.5	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	7.5	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	15.2	15.1	- 0.4	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	31.1	30.8	- 0.5	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.7	22.0	22.8	- 0.3	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	244.1	246.0	257.1	- 1.9	- 13.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.1	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Textile Mill Products	103.8	105.5	114.2	- 1.7	- 10.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.9	31.1	32.9	- 2.2	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.8	31.5	34.3	- 0.7	- 3.5
Knitting Mills	7.5	7.6	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.0	14.1	15.9	- 0.1	- 1.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.8	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.3	46.5	49.8	- 0.2	- 3.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	10.7	- 0.1	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.7	17.2	0.0	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	8.0	8.9	0.0	- 0.9
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.2	15.4	0.0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.5	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.3	32.6	32.9	- 0.3	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.1	17.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From: May 1985	Net Change From: June 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.2	55.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	16.9	0.0	+ 1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	284.2	282.7	260.4	+ 1.5	+ 23.8
Wholesale Trade	56.1	55.9	52.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Retail Trade	228.1	226.8	207.7	+ 1.3	+ 20.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.7	27.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Food Stores	39.6	39.7	37.6	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.5	57.4	54.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	11.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Services	220.3	219.2	194.7	+ 1.1	+ 25.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.2	17.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	29.0	26.8	19.3	+ 2.2	+ 9.7
Total Government	248.4	249.6	240.1	- 1.2	+ 8.3
Total Federal Government	36.9	37.5	37.2	- 0.6	- 0.3
Total State Government	81.7	80.4	75.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.8
Total Local Government	129.8	131.7	127.0	- 1.9	+ 2.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	COLUMBIA June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	276.9	277.6	278.6	197.1	201.4	198.4
Construction	13.6	13.4	13.9	12.3	12.1	13.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	8.3	9.3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	99.0	99.1	101.6	28.0	28.2	28.2
Durable Goods	30.0	30.1	30.6	13.5	13.4	13.6
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.4	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.5	12.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.1	5.0	5.3	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.0	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.0	69.0	71.0	14.5	14.8	14.6
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.8	33.0	34.7	1.5	1.9	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.9	11.5	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	10.3	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.6	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.2	11.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	5.9	6.4	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.7	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.1	8.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.2	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.4	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	59.6	59.7	59.5	42.6	42.3	41.6
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.8	11.4	11.3	11.0
Retail Trade	44.7	44.8	44.7	31.2	31.0	30.6
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.3	6.3	4.6	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.3	11.2	16.4	16.3	15.9
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.7	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.6
Services	43.7	43.6	42.6	35.0	35.5	34.6
Business Services	-	-	-	9.8	9.9	9.2
Health Services	-	-	-	6.7	6.7	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.3
Total Government	34.4	35.5	34.7	53.2	57.5	55.2
Total Federal Government	2.0	1.9	1.8	8.4	8.2	7.7
Total State Government	8.1	8.5	8.5	27.7	31.1	30.8
Total Local Government	24.3	25.1	24.4	17.1	18.2	16.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	176.1	174.3	167.1	42.4	42.1	43.0
Construction	13.1	12.8	11.8	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	20.1	20.1	20.1	12.1	12.0	12.7
Durable Goods	11.4	11.4	11.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8	2.8	2.5	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.7	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.6
Textile Mill Products	.7	.7	.7	4.8	4.5	5.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	.9	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.3	9.0	8.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.6	42.8	40.8	7.1	7.1	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.8	35.1	33.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.7	8.4	8.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.5	32.2	30.5	7.7	7.6	7.7
Total Government	48.7	48.9	47.3	5.6	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.9	18.8	18.6	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.1	12.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.8	17.0	16.0	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984	May 1985	Apr. 1985	May 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.6	47.5	49.1	45.8	45.7	45.6
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.5	20.9	22.1	13.5	13.5	13.9
Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.6	15.9	17.0	9.0	9.0	9.3
Textile Mill Products	9.0	9.2	9.9	2.9	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.8	6.9	6.7
Total Government	6.5	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.3	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1985

Industry	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	Net Change From May 1985	Net Change From June 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	603.6	603.5	580.5	+ 0.1	+ 23.1
Total Private	463.5	458.6	445.6	+ 4.9	+ 17.9
Construction	6.7	6.5	6.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	151.5	151.4	158.7	+ 0.1	- 7.2
Durable Goods	39.5	39.1	39.7	+ 0.4	- 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.3	13.1	13.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.5	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Nondurable Goods	112.0	112.3	119.0	- 0.3	- 7.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.2	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Textile Mill Products	44.5	45.2	49.0	- 0.7	- 4.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.7	13.2	14.5	- 0.5	- 1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.1	14.5	- 0.1	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.6	42.7	0.0	- 3.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.7	9.7	0.0	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.6	14.7	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Children's Outerwear	5.7	5.6	6.4	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.2	12.0	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Communication	5.5	5.5	5.8	0.0	- 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	132.8	130.5	121.9	+ 2.3	+ 10.9
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.8	12.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Retail Trade	118.9	116.7	109.1	+ 2.2	+ 9.8
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.1	20.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Food Stores	18.4	18.3	17.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	35.8	35.0	34.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.7
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.5	6.4	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	124.1	122.8	112.1	+ 1.3	+ 12.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	12.7	13.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Health Services	35.7	35.2	34.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.6
Hospitals	12.5	12.3	11.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Educational Services	14.1	15.8	9.8	- 1.7	+ 4.3
Total Government	140.1	144.9	134.9	- 4.8	+ 5.2
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.6	12.4	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Total State Government	42.3	43.8	39.1	- 1.5	+ 3.2
State Education	14.8	16.4	12.9	- 1.6	+ 1.9
Other State Government	27.5	27.4	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	85.9	89.5	83.4	- 3.6	+ 2.5
Local Education	58.8	63.0	55.8	- 4.2	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	27.1	26.5	27.6	+ 0.6	- 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

June, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
MANUFACTURING	289.4	289.4	307.6	311.00	300.56	295.71	40.6	39.6	40.9	7.66	7.59	7.23
DURABLE GOODS	96.1	95.6	97.1	324.53	316.98	306.49	41.5	40.9	42.1	7.82	7.75	7.28
Lumber and Wood Products	12.3	12.0	13.0	303.74	295.82	296.26	42.6	42.2	45.3	7.13	7.01	6.54
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.2	257.46	256.10	251.47	38.6	39.4	40.3	6.67	6.50	6.24
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.3	8.7	365.49	369.77	361.66	42.4	42.6	42.3	8.62	8.68	8.55
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.1	12.2	304.76	298.05	294.53	40.1	39.9	41.6	7.60	7.47	7.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.9	21.8	22.0	354.45	337.42	336.34	42.5	40.8	42.9	8.34	8.27	7.84
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.7	5.0	328.97	316.57	298.66	41.8	40.9	40.8	7.87	7.74	7.32
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.1	17.0	18.0	298.39	286.00	254.12	41.1	40.0	40.4	7.26	7.15	6.29
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	310.31	297.47	293.57	40.3	39.4	41.7	7.70	7.55	7.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.3	193.8	210.5	303.56	292.89	291.28	40.1	39.0	40.4	7.57	7.51	7.21
Food and Kindred Products	10.1	10.0	9.5	258.99	260.02	253.99	39.3	39.1	40.9	6.59	6.65	6.21
Textile Mill Products	91.3	92.3	103.9	286.53	277.14	274.59	40.3	39.2	40.5	7.11	7.07	6.78
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.7	27.6	32.3	283.69	274.50	285.07	39.9	38.5	40.9	7.11	7.13	6.97
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.6	27.8	30.7	278.40	273.29	280.59	38.4	37.8	39,8	7.25	7.23	7.05
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	7.5	314.69	274.39	236.51	44.7	41.7	38.9	7.04	6.58	6.08
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.6	13.6	304.67	293.53	286.03	40.3	39.4	40.4	7.56	7.45	7.08
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	310.46	302.82	282.20	43.0	42.0	42.5	7.22	7.21	6.64
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.0	7.9	8.9	264.32	272.84	243.49	41.3	42.3	41.2	6.40	6.45	5.91
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.2	43.8	184.32	180.00	189.80	36.5	36.0	38.5	5.05	5.00	4.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	8.9	10.0	170.08	166.48	180.69	34.5	33.7	38.2	4.93	4.94	4.73
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.1	14.5	169.45	168.95	163.84	35.9	36.1	36.9	4.72	4.68	4.44
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	10.6	11.1	485.57	487.56	491.95	43.2	43.3	44.2	11.24	11.26	11.13
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	5.0	288.80	292.23	279.94	37.9	38.3	38.4	7.62	7.63	7.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.4	20.7	21.4	466.20	459.38	428.67	42.0	41.8	41.1	11.10	10.99	10.43

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.7	14.8	407.52	398.36	358.08	44.2	43.3	41.2	9.22	9.20	8.57
Durable Goods	8.5	8.5	8.3	415.34	411.31	346.52	46.2	45.6	41.5	8.99	9.02	8.35
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	6.5	396.20	381.50	360.26	41.4	40.2	40.8	9.57	9.49	8.83

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	19.6	19.9	19.9	296.06	296.11	286.13	39.9	39.8	40.3	7.42	7.44	7.10
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.4	281.46	285.12	273.44	39.2	39.6	39.4	7.18	7.20	6.94
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	1.9	2.1	305.45	295.90	265.72	42.9	41.5	39.6	7.12	7.13	6.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.8	1.7	278.82	283.81	310.64	35.7	36.2	40.5	7.81	7.84	7.67
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.6	10.6	309.78	304.84	296.84	40.6	39.9	41.0	7.63	7.64	7.24
Textile Mill Products	1.4	1.8	1.9	270.00	282.34	261.07	40.0	40.8	39.2	6.75	6.92	6.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	168.76	170.13	168.73	34.3	34.3	36.6	4.92	4.96	4.61

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984	June 1985	May 1985	June 1984
All Manufacturing	75.3	75.4	78.4	308.34	287.73	289.98	41.5	39.2	40.9	7.43	7.34	7.09
Durable Goods	21.8	21.8	22.2	332.22	301.08	297.25	42.0	38.6	41.0	7.91	7.80	7.25
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.2	8.6	398.36	328.38	316.36	46.0	39.0	40.3	8.66	8.42	7.85
Nondurable Goods	53.5	53.6	56.1	297.88	282.82	287.12	41.2	39.5	40.9	7.23	7.16	7.02
Textile Mill Products	28.8	29.0	30.8	286.42	272.05	287.58	40.8	39.2	41.2	7.02	6.94	6.98
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.1	10.2	10.7	280.21	265.64	285.52	39.3	37.1	40.5	7.13	7.16	7.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.7	9.8	10.3	279.26	275.02	302.74	39.5	38.9	41.7	7.07	7.07	7.26
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	291.75	287.62	238.76	45.8	44.8	37.6	6.37	6.42	6.35
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.7	2.9	295.03	266.90	244.35	44.1	40.5	38.3	6.69	6.59	6.38
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.4	9.2	195.99	191.42	180.50	41.7	40.3	38.0	47.0	4.75	4.75
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.6	2.2	158.84	151.47	160.11	36.6	34.9	35.9	4.34	4.34	4.46
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	390.93	386.74	373.51	42.4	41.9	42.3	9.22	9.23	8.83

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data rounded to nearest ten)

June, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,320	6,290	6,400	3,550	3,550	3,700	2,770	2,740	2,700
AIKEN----------	39,900	40,100	39,900	18,800	18,600	18,800	21,100	21,500	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,810	2,940	2,940	1,240	1,260	1,360	1,570	1,680	1,580
ANDERSON------	46,600	47,600	43,100	20,500	20,900	22,100	26,100	26,700	26,000
BAMBERG-------	4,230	4,220	4,530	1,480	1,460	1,800	2,750	2,760	2,730
BARNWELL------	7,410	7,510	7,410	3,330	3,320	3,340	4,080	4,190	4,070
BEAUFORT------	27,510	27,400	27,300	1,250	1,200	1,110	26,260	26,200	26,190
BERKELEY------	21,800	21,900	21,000	5,800	5,900	6,100	16,000	16,000	14,900
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,760	3,850	2,210	2,190	2,320	1,510	1,570	1,530
CHARLESTON----	138,700	136,900	131,900	10,000	9,900	9,900	128,700	127,000	122,000
CHEROKEE------	15,490	15,740	15,600	8,160	8,180	8,250	7,330	7,560	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,950	10,910	11,710	5,640	5,600	6,400	5,310	5,310	5,310
CHESTERFIELD--	11,680	11,900	12,290	6,580	6,540	7,140	5,100	5,360	5,150
CLARENDON-----	6,040	6,220	6,170	1,790	1,770	1,950	4,250	4,450	4,220
COLLETON------	9,140	9,130	9,360	2,640	2,630	2,750	6,500	6,500	6,610
DARLINGTON----	19,640	19,720	19,980	7,420	7,460	7,780	12,220	12,260	12,200
DILLON--------	9,200	9,210	9,330	3,880	3,880	3,990	5,320	5,330	5,340
DORCHESTER----	15,600	15,500	14,300	4,300	4,300	4,100	11,300	11,200	10,200
EDGEFIELD-----	4,490	4,420	4,440	2,020	1,990	2,150	2,470	2,430	2,290
FAIRFIELD-----	6,380	6,480	6,320	2,400	2,450	2,380	3,980	4,030	3,940
FLORENCE------	45,600	45,800	45,800	13,600	13,500	13,900	32,000	32,300	31,900
GEORGETOWN----	14,690	14,810	17,480	3,800	4,040	4,580	10,810	10,770	12,900
GREENVILLE----	157,500	157,300	157,000	49,500	49,500	51,100	108,000	107,800	105,900
GREENWOOD-----	26,690	26,740	28,070	12,230	12,200	13,620	14,460	14,540	14,450
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,970	5,090	1,750	1,790	1,880	3,190	3,180	3,210
HORRY---------	53,930	52,800	57,140	5,650	5,810	7,350	48,280	46,990	49,790
JASPER--------	3,060	3,110	3,110	190	190	190	2,870	2,920	2,920
KERSHAW-------	14,400	14,560	14,860	6,930	6,880	7,550	7,470	7,680	7,310
LANCASTER-----	16,890	17,020	18,160	9,110	9,140	10,330	7,780	7,880	7,830
LAURENS-------	17,170	17,390	17,410	7,940	7,950	8,260	9,230	9,440	9,150
LEE-----------	2,950	3,100	2,920	1,020	1,050	1,040	1,930	2,050	1,880
LEXINGTON-----	43,400	44,300	44,200	13,100	13,500	13,500	30,300	30,800	30,700
McCORMICK-----	1,950	1,950	1,920	850	820	830	1,100	1,130	1,090
MARION--------	10,900	10,850	11,260	5,060	4,960	5,470	5,840	5,890	5,790
MARLBORO------	7,920	7,940	8,830	3,540	3,570	4,500	4,380	4,370	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,080	10,270	10,450	4,570	4,590	4,990	5,510	5,680	5,460
OCONEE--------	20,000	19,930	20,060	9,550	9,550	9,690	10,450	10,380	10,370
ORANGEBURG----	26,500	26,560	26,370	9,560	9,600	9,570	16,940	16,960	16,800
PICKENS-------	29,600	29,900	30,200	12,200	12,300	12,600	17,400	17,600	17,600
RICHLAND------	153,700	157,100	154,200	14,900	14,700	14,700	138,800	142,400	139,500
SALUDA--------	3,090	3,050	3,070	1,290	1,260	1,250	1,800	1,790	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	89,800	90,400	91,400	37,300	37,300	37,900	52,500	53,100	53,500
SUMTER--------	28,680	28,760	28,810	8,610	8,690	8,810	20,070	20,070	20,000
UNION---------	9,940	9,850	9,880	5,700	5,620	5,640	4,240	4,230	4,240
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,300	9,220	9,130	3,480	3,370	3,330	5,820	5,850	5,800
YORK----------	42,500	42,300	43,000	12,100	12,100	12,700	30,400	30,200	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,970	9,670	9,370	1,110	1,030	1,080	11.1	10.7	11.5
AIKEN---------	47,610	46,820	43,290	3,240	3,070	3,430	6.8	6.6	7.9
ALLENDALE-----	4,110	3,980	4,090	430	310	540	10.5	7.8	13.2
ANDERSON------	64,730	64,240	61,030	5,420	4,720	4,700	8.4	7.3	7.7
BAMBERG-------	7,450	7,110	7,160	900	780	700	12.1	11.0	9.8
BARNWELL------	11,140	10,540	10,110	1,020	590	740	9.2	5.6	7.3
BEAUFORT------	36,620	35,280	34,180	1,140	940	1,580	3.1	2.7	4.6
BERKELEY------	46,950	45,540	41,600	2,380	2,030	2,500	5.1	4.5	6.0
CALHOUN-------	7,280	7,080	7,130	370	340	520	5.1	4.8	7.3
CHARLESTON----	129,510	126,090	116,490	4,710	4,270	7,000	3.6	3.4	6.0
CHEROKEE------	25,400	25,220	23,950	1,490	1,400	1,760	5.9	5.6	7.3
CHESTER-------	14,460	14,130	14,240	1,420	1,400	1,350	9.8	9.9	9.5
CHESTERFIELD--	20,480	20,030	19,590	1,850	1,640	1,490	9.0	8.2	7.6
CLARENDON-----	13,020	12,590	12,610	1,060	920	1,300	8.1	7.3	10.3
COLLETON------	14,140	13,680	13,500	1,070	980	1,110	7.6	7.2	8.2
DARLINGTON----	29,200	28,200	27,690	2,500	2,160	2,560	8.6	7.7	9.2
DILLON--------	15,920	15,380	14,990	1,370	1,360	1,300	8.6	8.8	8.7
DORCHESTER----	29,210	28,330	25,760	1,360	1,140	1,320	4.7	4.0	5.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,640	8,470	8,080	460	560	540	5.3	6.6	6.7
FAIRFIELD-----	10,750	10,680	10,040	660	630	800	6.1	5.9	8.0
FLORENCE------	55,940	54,300	52,260	4,030	3,610	4,130	7.2	6.6	7.9
GEORGETOWN----	20,700	20,480	22,390	1,900	1,960	1,940	9.2	9.6	8.7
GREENVILLE----	156,500	154,460	147,520	7,190	7,360	8,670	4.6	4.8	5.9
GREENWOOD-----	29,760	29,130	27,690	3,350	3,170	2,220	11.3	10.9	8.0
HAMPTON-------	7,780	7,480	7,510	600	470	660	7.7	6.3	8.8
HORRY---------	76,800	73,070	74,400	4,690	4,120	3,770	6.1	5.6	5.1
JASPER--------	6,260	6,120	5,970	350	300	410	5.6	4.9	6.9
KERSHAW-------	18,780	18,490	18,010	1,360	1,220	1,430	7.2	6.6	7.9
LANCASTER-----	22,510	22,160	21,760	2,270	2,140	1,730	10.1	9.7	8.0
LAURENS-------	22,670	22,450	21,240	1,800	1,650	1,700	7.9	7.3	8.0
LEE-----------	8,280	8,150	7,770	620	570	720	7.5	7.0	9.3
LEXINGTON-----	75,690	74,660	70,680	3,170	2,300	3,620	4.2	3.1	5.1
McCORMICK-----	3,430	3,280	3,200	470	410	510	13.7	12.5	15.9
MARION--------	17,070	16,420	16,430	1,840	1,750	1,860	10.8	10.7	11.3
MARLBORO------	11,420	11,590	11,910	1,600	2,050	1,880	14.0	17.7	15.8
NEWBERRY------	16,340	16,080	15,590	980	870	910	6.0	5.4	5.8
OCONEE--------	23,520	22,810	22,030	1,770	1,550	1,930	7.5	6.8	8.8
ORANGEBURG----	41,550	40,110	38,850	2,880	2,510	3,130	6.9	6.3	8.1
PICKENS-------	44,850	43,960	41,820	2,870	2,600	2,780	6.4	5.9	6.6
RICHLAND------	140,940	140,290	132,710	4,400	4,060	6,460	3.1	2.9	4.9
SALUDA--------	7,430	7,090	7,020	440	410	600	5.9	5.8	8.5
SPARTANBURG---	109,420	107,460	101,940	6,090	5,660	5,850	5.6	5.3	5.7
SUMTER--------	37,800	36,730	35,750	2,530	2,160	2,990	6.7	5.9	8.4
UNION---------	13,500	13,160	12,740	1,270	1,160	1,440	8.7	8.8	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,890	18,130	17,560	1,350	1,390	1,540	7.1	7.7	8.8
YORK----------	61,650	60,850	59,250	2,950	2,930	4,310	4.8	4.8	7.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984
ANDERSON	12,610	12,470	11,870	11,250	11,290	10,690	1,360	1,180	1,180	10.8	9.5	9.9
CHARLESTON	34,660	33,760	31,160	33,430	32,640	29,330	1,230	1,120	1,830	3.5	3.3	5.9
COLUMBIA	45,990	45,750	43,450	44,270	44,170	40,930	1,720	1,580	2,520	3.7	3.5	5.8
FLORENCE	15,400	14,960	14,380	14,350	14,020	13,310	1,050	940	1,070	6.8	6.3	7.4
GREENVILLE	30,430	30,040	28,760	28,760	28,330	26,740	1,670	1,710	2,020	5.5	5.7	7.0
GREENWOOD	10,660	10,430	9,930	9,490	9,330	9,160	1,170	1,100	770	11.0	10.5	7.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,630	20,070	18,800	19,490	19,030	17,100	1,140	1,040	1,700	5.5	5.2	9.0
ROCK HILL	19,650	19,390	18,970	18,530	18,280	17,340	1,120	1,110	1,630	5.7	5.7	8.6
SPARTANBURG	22,400	21,990	20,890	20,910	20,600	19,450	1,490	1,390	1,440	6.7	6.3	6.9
SUMTER	11,470	11,140	10,850	10,680	10,470	9,920	790	670	930	6.9	6.0	8.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Summer Youth In
The Labor Force
See Page 10

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JULY, 1985

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS REDUCE NONFARM WORKFORCE

PUBLIC SECTOR DECLINE INFLUENCES TREND IN THE STATE

South Carolina's level of nonagricultural employment was reduced 10,400 in July, due to seasonal declines in the public sector. The summer closings of educational institutions caused 16,500 workers to lose their jobs, lowering the government employment level to 228,900. Despite an increase in private employment, the state's total workforce slipped to 1,326,400. The July level was still 49,400 higher than one year earlier.

EXPANSION CONTINUES IN PRIVATE SECTOR

The workforce in the private sector continued to expand in July, adding 6,100 jobs to reach 1,097,500. Largely responsible for this growth pattern was trade, where wholesale and retail combined to provide a boost of 5,600 workers. Eating and drinking places (up 2,000) and food stores (up 700) spurred the retail sector to almost 75% of the advance. Wholesalers were also busy in July with an additional 1,500 workers.

Employment in services expanded 1,500 during July with large gains in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and membership organizations. However, a 1,500-job decline in educational services tempered the overall progress of the industry.

Construction absorbed 600 net jobseekers in July to maintain the momentum of the building industry. Most of the new workers were taken in by special trade contractors to complete work on projects begun previously. Increased activity in finance, insurance, and real estate prompted the hiring of 500 in July, half in banking and half by real estate establishments.

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After registering a small upturn in June, the manufacturing industry was back on the downside in July, losing 1,800 employees. Durable-good factories suffered the heaviest losses as 800 were laid off in machinery, except electrical, while 500 were cut in electrical and electronic equipment. Textile mills, seeing no relief in their battle against imports, experienced a 500-job decline in July.

Transportation and public utilities reported a workforce reduction of 300 during July, but remained 700 above the year-ago level.

SEASONAL DOWNTURN IN GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

Although the regular school term ended in June, the closing of the facilities occurred in July and produced a further reduction in public employment. The brunt of July's decline was at the local level where 16,500 jobs were ended during the month, while state government was touched only slightly and reported a net loss of 100 jobs. Federal government workers were not included in this demise, however, and increased their ranks by 100. Total government employment in July was 228,900, trailing the year-ago level by 2,400 jobs.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT DROPS SHARPLY IN JULY

The number of women employed in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina, at 593,800, declined 8,200 during July. Seasonal losses in government education caused the sharp drop in the female employment level.

The number of positions occupied by women in July (128,000) in the government sector dropped 10,400 to the lowest level since August, 1984. Seasonal downturns in educational institutions accounted for the total decline in the sector. Federal government employment reported a minute monthly increase of 100.

Female employment in the private sector gained 2,200 during July. Trade, positively affected by tourism, advanced 2,100 over the month. Retail trade was responsible for 90% of the growth in the sector. Services, and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced modest increases of 400 and 300, respectively. On the negative side, manufacturing female employment, at 151,200, decreased 500 during July. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors reported monthly losses. Transportation and public utilities, the final major division, declined 200 from June to July.

Female employment in South Carolina advanced 19,900 over July, 1984. The majority of this increase was centered in trade (+11,900) and services (+11,600). On the downside, manufacturing reported a yearly decline of 5,600 in the number of women on payrolls.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP AGAIN IN JULY

South Carolina's unemployment rate climbed to 6.7% in July. This rate represented 106,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 9,500 from the June level. The rise in unemployment was attributed to the continued influx of students into the labor force, together with additional layoffs of nonfaculty personnel at county schools. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted averaged 7.3% in July.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

July, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,593,600	1,596,000	1,503,100	1,569,600	1,568,200	1,479,100
Total Employment	1,487,500	1,499,400	1,392,600	1,470,500	1,475,700	1,375,600
Total Unemployment	106,100	96,600	110,500	99,100	92,500	103,500
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.1	7.4	6.3	5.9	7.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	204,240	205,570	183,290	213,680	216,510	201,760
Total Employment	195,030	197,120	172,670	206,200	208,940	191,460
Total Unemployment	9,210	8,450	10,620	7,480	7,570	10,300
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.1	5.8	3.5	3.5	5.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	307,850	310,590	289,480
Total Employment	290,160	294,450	271,060
Total Unemployment	17,690	16,140	18,420
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.2	6.4

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Responding to job losses in the public sector, the Charleston nonagricultural employment level dropped 1,500 in July. The number of jobs in government declined 1,900 reacting to seasonal cutbacks in the local sector. Meanwhile, federal employment moved down 100 to 18,800, and the state government employment count rose 200 to 13,400 over the month. The private sector reached an employment level of 127,700, an increase of 400 over June, 1985. Influenced by seasonal activities, retail trade rose 300 to 36,000, while wholesale trade was up 100. Also realizing employment growth were construction (+300), and services (+100). Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities showed no change in July. During the month, negative employment trends were found in the manufacturing sector, where 400 positions were lost. This decline was caused by job reductions of 200 each in the durable-and nondurable-good sectors. In durable goods, 200 jobs were lost in machinery, except electrical, while in the nondurable-good sector, apparel and other textile products reported a similar decline of 200 employees.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonfarm employment for the Columbia area plunged 2,000 to 195,200 in July. The largest employment decline occurred in govenment where 1,700 persons were dropped from payroll records. Seasonal trends in the school job count were responsible for the decline in both local government (-1,800) and state government (-100). On the positive side, federal government was up 200. Responding to reductions in education, services declined 400 to 34,900. Construction increased a slight 100 positions. Showing no change in employment were manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg metropolitan area dropped 3,400 in July to 273,500. The government sector, seasonally affected by school closings in state and local education, accounted for over 91% of the decline. In the private sector, manufacturing lost 800 positions, responding to employment downturns in both durable and nondurable goods. Construction, with fewer housing starts, reduced payrolls by 100 jobs. On the positive side, trade experienced a gain of 500. Retail trade, influenced by increased tourist activity, added 300, while wholesale trade advanced 200. Services recorded a minute gain of 100. Transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from June to July.

U.S. ECONOMY UNIMPRESSIVE IN JULY

Retail sales rebounded a modest 0.4% in July after plunging a revised 1.4% in June, offering only faint hope for a pickup in economic growth in the last half of the year. The gain came from solid increases in sales at hardware stores, furniture stores, and department stores. These increases more than offset the third consecutive monthly decline in auto purchases. Sales of durable goods rose 0.7% in July after dropping 2.5% in June. Nondurables sold at a 0.2% faster pace during the month following a 0.7% decline in June.

The nation's output edged up a modest 0.2% in July, continuing the listless performance exhibited for most of the past year. The July gain left industrial production just 1.4% higher than it was a year ago.

Americans' personal income rose by a moderate 0.4% in July as a big jump in social security benefits bolstered a meager increase in wages and salaries. Consumer spending also advanced by 0.4% in July; however, there is some concern that Americans likely will begin to spend less because of the slowdown in income growth. July's unemployment rate, showing joblessness at 7.3% of the workforce for the sixth consecutive month, suggests that the expected economic pickup has not occurred yet. Although the rate has remained constant for the longest period in six years, nonagricultural employment rose 243,000 in July, a sign that the economy might be accelerating. The biggest surge in employment came in the service sector, while manufacturing jobs dropped slightly.

Housing construction fell 2.4% in July, despite lower interest rates, and represented the third consecutive month of weakness. The July decline followed a huge 13.0% drop in May and a weak 0.8% June decrease. The decline stemmed from a 7.5% slowdown in starts for apartments with five or more units. Construction of smaller two-to-four-unit apartments was off 9.3% during July, while single-family home starts rose a slight 1.1%. The July skid was fueled by a giant 31.0% plunge in starts in the Northeast. Home building fell 6.4% in the Midwest, but rose 6.3% in the South and was 4.2% higher in the West.

FACTORY PAYROLLS IN STATE SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina gained $0.01 to $7.65 in July. Durable goods rose $0.02, while nondurables lost $0.01 from one month earlier.

Workers in the hard-good sector had hourly earnings of $7.83 in July. Largely responsible for the earnings boost was the $0.12 hourly increases in both fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment. On the negative side, stone, clay, and glass products reported the largest decline by reducing hourly earnings by $0.10, while hourly pay in machinery, except electrical was lowered $0.08 to $8.23.

On the nondurable side of manufacturing, there were fluctuations among the various industry groups resulting in a slightly lower hourly earnings figure for the month at $7.55. The pay differences ranged from a $0.10 decline in food and kindred products to $0.15 increase in chemicals and allied products.

Weekly earnings were down an average of $6.48 during July to $303.70. In the soft-good sector, the decrease was $7.20, while the hard-good sector lost $5.43.

On the national level, average hourly earnings gained $0.03 per hour, while weekly earnings fell $3.55 in July.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.65	$ 7.64	$ 7.28	$ 9.39	$ 9.25	$ 8.74
Average Weekly Earnings	$303.70	$310.18	$292.66	$406.59	$406.08	$360.96
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.08	$ 96.24	$ 93.89	$125.96	$125.99	$115.80

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.55	$ 7.51	$ 7.13	$ 7.39	$ 7.39	$ 7.11
Average Weekly Earnings	$295.96	$302.65	$285.91	$297.82	$304.47	$285.82
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 91.69	$ 93.90	$ 91.73	$ 92.2[illegible]	$ 94.47	$ 91.70

FACTORY OVERTIME UNCHANGED

Factory overtime remained unchanged in July from the 3.9 hours of June. Compared to a year ago, overtime for production workers was up 0.6 hour in July. In the hard-good sector, overtime rose 0.3 hour over the month to 3.8, and was 0.5 higher than the previous year. For production workers in nondurables factories, overtime slipped 0.1 to 4.0 hours in July. One year ago soft-good workers averaged 3.3 hours overtime per week.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

July, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.5	3.3
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	3.3

FACTORY WORKWEEK SHORTER IN JULY

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers slipped 0.9 hour to 39.7 in July. The downturn occurred in both durable and nondurable goods. In the nondurable-good sector, average weekly hours were down to 39.2 hours from June's level of 40.1. Shorter workweeks in apparel and other textile products (-1.0), and textile mill products (-0.9) overshadowed gains found in the remaining soft-good industry groups. In durable goods, noticeable declines in weekly hours were reported in machinery, except electrical (-1.9); furniture and fixtures (-1.3); and fabricated metal products (-1.2).

On the national level, the average factory workweek fell 0.5 hour to 40.1 in July.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX PLUNGES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index plummeted to 104.0, down 2.7 points from the previous month. The downturn was caused by a $6.48 decrease in average weekly earnings. July's production worker productivity index was 1.6 points less than the year-ago figure of 105.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

July, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	104.0	106.7	105.6
Durable Good Productivity Index	142.9	147.4	137.0
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	91.2	93.2	95.5
Textile Productivity Index	64.6	66.3	70.5
Apparel Productivity Index	100.5	103.3	102.8

S.C. AGRICULTURE NEWS

Frequent showers over most of South Carolina during the first half of August halted most farm activities. Excessive amounts of moisture postponed the harvesting and cultivating of most crops. However, reports indicated that generally crops were in good condition, but dry weather was needed for field activities to resume. The soybean and cotton crops both were reported to be in good condition, although insects and weeds were causing some problems in the soybean crop. Corn harvesting was also halted due to the rain, but harvesting should resume later in August with some fields yielding over 100 bushels per acre. Much concern was given to the condition of the tobacco crop because of the wet weather, but its quality was still reported to be good. Most tobacco was at a mature stage; therefore, no serious problems to the crop resulted. Fruits and vegetables in South Carolina were reported to be in fair to good condition with the apple crop sizing up nicely.

NUMBER OF YOUTH IN THE LABOR FORCE SLOWS

More than 3,600,000 young people aged 16-to-24 years old entered the labor force between April and July of this year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported in its annual report on the youth employment situation for the summer. This increase was less than in the previous two summers. The July youth labor force and employment levels were both about 600,000 below last July's, largely due to a reduction in the youth population. The number of unemployed was about the same as a year earlier.

The 16-to-24 year-old labor force expands sharply between April and July of each year, as students and graduates look for and acquire temporary or permanent jobs. This summer, the youth labor force increased by more than 3,600,000, which was smaller than advances of 3,900,000 and 4,200,000, respectively, in the summers of 1984 and 1983. The youth labor force totaled 26,400,000 this July, about 600,000 less than in July 1984 and almost 2,000,000 less than the July 1980 peak. These declines largely reflect a reduction in the 16-to-24 year-old population.

Youth employment increased by 2,900,000 between April and July of 1985 to 22,800,000. As with the labor force, the increase this summer was smaller than advances in the preceding two summers. All of the over-the-year decline in employment occurred among white, as employment for black youth held steady despite a drop in their population.

At 3,600,000 this July, the number of unemployed 16-to-24 year-olds was about the same as the year before, and the unemployment rate of 13.7% was not much different from the 13.4% of a year earlier. This relative stability followed a 4-percentage point decline in the unemployment rate between July 1982 and July 1984. The black youth unemployment rate declined by 5.6 points to 30.3% in the 3 years between July 1982 and July 1985 but was still almost triple the rate for white youth.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NAME OF FIRM	LOCATION	ESTIMATED NO. OF WORKERS	OTHER INFORMATION
Hardware Wholesalers, Inc.	Lexington	60	This new hardware distribution center will serve several Southeastern states. More than 35,000 hardware and building-material products will be warehoused at this facility.
Pyramid Plaza Hotel and Convention Center	Columbia	250	Construction of this 310-room luxury hotel is scheduled to begin in August with completion in September, 1986. This hotel will have a 12,500 square-foot ballroom, a fine-dining restaurant that will seat 120 persons, a coffee shop and 12 meeting rooms.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Administrative Assistant	06	Teacher	36	18	X		17,000		X	Columbia
Structural Engineer	39	None	N/A	16	X		20,820	X		Liberty
Production Engineer	24	Production Manager	24	17	X		35,000		X	Greenwood
Pharmacist	36	None	N/A	17	X		30,000	X		Chester
Machinist	24	None	N/A	12	X		10,400	X		Kingstree
Construction Superintendent	31	None	N/A	15	X		24,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Service Manager	53	Shift Supervisor	12	12	X		13,500		X	Union
Project Engineer	79	None	N/A	16	X		25,000		X	Lancaster
Medical Technician	28	None	N/A	12	X		8,320	X		Marion
Administrative Clerk	15	None	N/A	13	X		16,000		X	Hartsville
Drafter, Mechanical	99	None	N/A	12	X		16,000		X	Rock Hill
Accountant	99	None	N/A	16	X		45,000	X		Clinton
Licensed Practical Nurse	24	None	N/A	12	X		12,000		X	Conway

*There are currently more than 99,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1326.4	1336.8	1277.0	- 10.4	+ 49.4
Total Private	1097.5	1091.4	1045.7	+ 6.1	+ 51.8
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.5	89.9	84.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.6	12.5	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.2	43.6	39.9	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.7	11.5	10.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	10.2	10.0	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.7	370.5	378.9	- 1.8	- 10.2
Durable Goods	124.8	126.1	124.2	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	243.9	244.4	254.7	- 0.5	- 10.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.7	57.0	56.0	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.2	15.5	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.6	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Communication	11.8	11.9	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	8.0	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.1	18.1	17.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Electric Services	12.4	12.5	11.7	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Combination Utility Services	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	294.6	289.0	266.8	+ 5.6	+ 27.8
Wholesale Trade	57.8	56.3	53.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.9	31.4	29.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.7	12.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.9	24.9	23.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.5	7.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.5	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Retail Trade	236.8	232.7	213.7	+ 4.1	+ 23.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.3	27.1	27.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Department Stores	19.4	19.3	19.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Food Stores	40.9	40.2	39.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Grocery Stores	39.0	38.3	37.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.2	58.7	56.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.7
Banking	15.8	15.6	15.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.7	15.5	15.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.7	6.6	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.6	11.6	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.0	6.2	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Services	226.0	224.5	201.7	+ 1.5	+ 24.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.4	21.2	20.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Health Services	43.3	43.0	41.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	14.9	14.9	14.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	23.2	24.7	16.1	- 1.5	+ 7.1
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	16.9	17.4	10.1	- 0.5	+ 6.8
Total Government	228.9	245.4	231.3	- 16.5	- 2.4
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.9	39.2	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total State Government	77.6	77.7	73.5	- 0.1	+ 4.1
State Education	29.2	29.5	26.1	- 0.3	+ 3.1
Other State Government	48.4	48.2	47.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	113.3	129.8	118.6	- 16.5	- 5.3
Local Education	59.0	75.4	62.7	- 16.4	- 3.7
Other Local Government	54.3	54.4	55.9	- 0.1	- 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Manufacturing	368.7	370.5	378.9	- 1.8	- 10.2
Durable Goods	124.8	126.1	124.2	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.5	5.4	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.1	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Household Furniture	3.8	3.9	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.8	10.5	11.0	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.2	3.8	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	7.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.9	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	31.1	30.5	- 0.8	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.8	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.5
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.9	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.5
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.1	22.6	23.2	- 0.5	- 1.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.8	9.1	9.3	- 0.3	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.9	3.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.2	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.3	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.6	3.6	3.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	243.9	244.4	254.7	- 0.5	- 10.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.2	103.8	112.7	- 0.6	- 9.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.8	29.7	33.2	+ 0.1	- 3.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.2	33.8	0.0	- 3.6
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.7	7.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.1	14.1	15.6	0.0	- 1.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.6	6.4	7.8	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.6	9.7	- 0.4	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.1	8.4	8.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.2	46.6	49.5	- 0.4	- 3.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.8	10.7	0.0	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	6.9	7.9	0.0	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.8	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.7	6.8	6.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.3	2.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	7.2	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.0	2.4	2.6	- 0.4	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.0	7.9	8.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.3	15.2	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.8	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Newspapers	4.2	4.3	4.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.9	32.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.4	17.0	- 0.2	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.6	2.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	19.7	19.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.4	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1328.4	1321.8	1280.8	+ 6.6	+ 47.6
Total Private	1084.3	1075.5	1033.9	+ 8.8	+ 50.4
Construction	87.5	86.8	81.2	+ 0.7	+ 6.3
Manufacturing	371.3	368.9	381.5	+ 2.4	- 10.2
Durable Goods	125.8	124.5	125.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	15.4	15.4	15.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.3	10.8	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.1	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	14.9	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.7	30.8	30.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.8	6.8	7.3	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.6	22.1	23.7	+ 0.5	- 1.1
Nondurable Goods	245.5	244.4	256.3	+ 1.1	- 10.8
Food and Kindred Products	15.1	15.4	14.5	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	104.3	103.8	113.9	+ 0.5	- 9.6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.1	29.0	32.4	+ 0.1	- 3.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.2	30.7	33.8	- 0.5	- 3.6
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.6	8.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	13.9	15.9	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.3	49.9	+ 0.3	- 3.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.6	10.8	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.7	17.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.1	8.0	8.8	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	15.1	15.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.6	9.7	9.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From: June 1985	Net Change From: July 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.3	55.6	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.0	15.9	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	18.0	17.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	288.3	284.2	261.1	+ 4.1	+ 27.2
Wholesale Trade	57.0	56.1	52.3	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
Retail Trade	231.3	228.1	208.8	+ 3.2	+ 22.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.8	27.7	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Food Stores	39.8	39.6	38.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	57.6	57.4	55.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.6
Insurance Carriers	12.3	12.5	11.6	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Services	221.5	220.1	197.7	+ 1.4	+ 23.8
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.5	18.3	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Educational Services	29.9	29.0	20.7	+ 0.9	+ 9.2
Total Government	244.1	246.3	246.9	- 2.2	- 2.8
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.6	37.9	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Total State Government	81.7	81.5	77.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	125.7	128.2	131.6	- 2.5	- 5.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	273.5	276.9	275.4	195.2	197.2	195.6
Construction	18.7	18.8	19.2	12.4	12.3	13.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	9.2	9.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.2	99.0	101.3	28.2	28.2	27.8
Durable Goods	29.4	29.9	30.5	13.5	13.5	13.3
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.1	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.4	11.6	11.7	3.2	3.1	3.1
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	5.1	5.2	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.3	1.2	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.6	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	68.8	69.1	70.8	14.7	14.7	14.5
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.6	32.8	34.6	1.9	1.5	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.8	11.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.7	10.7	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.2	3.4	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.4	11.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.8	2.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.9	6.0	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.3	2.5	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.5	4.5	4.4	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.2	59.7	59.6	42.4	42.4	41.9
Wholesale Trade	15.1	14.9	14.9	11.4	11.4	11.0
Retail Trade	45.1	44.8	44.7	31.0	31.0	30.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.3	4.4	4.5	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.3	11.3	11.3	16.7	16.7	16.0
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	6.8
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	43.3	43.2	42.6	34.9	35.3	34.3
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.6	9.3
Health Services	-	-	-	6.9	6.8	6.7
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total Government	31.6	34.7	31.4	51.1	52.8	53.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.6	8.4	7.7
Total State Government	8.2	8.3	8.1	27.5	27.6	29.3
Total Local Government	21.4	24.4	21.5	15.0	16.8	16.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

July, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	174.7	176.2	166.1	42.4	42.2	42.9
Construction	13.3	13.0	12.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	19.8	20.2	20.0	12.1	12.1	12.6
Durable Goods	11.3	11.5	10.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.4	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.5
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	5.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.4	8.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.7	43.5	41.3	7.1	7.1	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.8	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	36.0	35.7	33.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	9.4	9.4	7.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	31.8	31.7	30.1	7.7	7.6	7.8
Total Government	47.0	48.9	46.3	5.6	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.9	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.4	13.2	12.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	14.8	16.8	15.1	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	46.0	46.7	47.7	45.5	45.5	45.8
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	20.0	20.6	21.9	13.5	13.6	14.0
Durable Goods	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	15.4	15.5	16.8	8.9	9.0	9.3
Textile Mill Products	8.8	8.8	9.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.0	5.1	4.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.3	8.2	8.1	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
July, 1985

Industry	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Net Change From June 1985	Net Change From July 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	593.8	602.0	573.9	- 8.2	+ 19.9
Total Private	465.8	463.6	445.9	+ 2.2	+ 19.9
Construction	6.8	6.7	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	151.2	151.7	156.8	- 0.5	- 5.6
Durable Goods	39.3	39.6	39.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.9	8.2	7.8	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.3	13.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments and Related Products	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	111.9	112.1	117.7	- 0.2	- 5.8
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.4	5.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.7	44.6	48.1	+ 0.1	- 3.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.8	12.8	14.3	0.0	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.0	13.0	14.5	0.0	- 1.5
Knitting Mills	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.3	39.6	42.1	- 0.3	- 2.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.7	9.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.6	14.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.7	6.3	- 0.1	- 0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.2	7.0	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.2	12.0	- 0.2	0.0
Communication	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	134.9	132.8	123.0	+ 2.1	+ 11.9
Wholesale Trade	14.1	13.9	13.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.0	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Retail Trade	120.8	118.9	110.0	+ 1.9	+ 10.8
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.4	20.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Food Stores	18.7	18.4	17.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.1	35.8	34.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Banking	11.9	11.7	11.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.5	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	124.4	124.0	112.8	+ 0.4	+ 11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.3	13.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Health Services	35.8	35.6	34.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Hospitals	12.4	12.4	12.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	13.2	14.1	9.4	- 0.9	+ 3.8
Total Government	128.0	138.4	128.0	- 10.4	0.0
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.6	12.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Total State Government	42.2	42.3	40.0	- 0.1	+ 2.2
State Education	14.6	14.8	13.0	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Other State Government	27.6	27.5	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Total Local Government	74.1	84.5	75.7	- 10.4	- 1.6
Local Education	46.9	57.3	47.7	- 10.4	- 0.8
Other Local Government	27.2	27.2	28.0	0.0	- 0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

July, 1985

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
MANUFACTURING	288.5	289.4	304.3	303.70	310.18	292.66	39.7	40.6	40.2	7.65	7.64	7.28
DURABLE GOODS	95.4	96.5	96.2	317.90	323.33	298.98	40.6	41.4	40.9	7.83	7.81	7.31
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.4	13.0	302.28	297.91	289.49	42.1	41.9	44.4	7.18	7.11	6.52
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.3	251.91	258.43	259.72	37.1	38.4	40.9	6.79	6.73	6.35
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.4	8.4	8.7	369.75	366.36	355.01	43.5	42.6	40.9	8.50	8.60	8.68
Fabricated Metal Products	11.9	12.0	12.2	298.37	302.80	288.05	38.8	40.0	40.8	7.69	7.57	7.06
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.4	21.9	21.5	331.67	354.84	333.80	40.3	42.7	42.2	8.23	8.31	7.91
Special Industry Machinery	4.7	4.8	5.0	314.20	323.59	304.61	40.7	41.7	41.5	7.72	7.76	7.34
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	17.3	17.9	294.26	295.20	233.12	40.2	41.0	37.3	7.32	7.20	6.25
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.6	302.94	309.50	281.99	39.6	40.3	40.4	7.65	7.68	6.98
NONDURABLE GOODS	193.1	193.0	208.1	295.96	303.16	290.07	39.2	40.1	39.9	7.55	7.56	7.27
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.1	9.7	265.74	259.64	252.94	41.2	39.7	40.6	6.45	6.54	6.23
Textile Mill Products	90.9	91.2	102.7	278.24	285.02	268.09	39.3	40.2	39.6	7.08	7.09	6.77
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.8	26.7	31.9	280.21	283.69	276.17	39.3	39.9	40.2	7.13	7.11	6.87
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.5	30.8	271.12	278.02	278.08	37.5	38.4	39.5	7.23	7.24	7.04
Knitting Mills	7.0	7.0	7.3	291.02	309.28	242.03	42.3	44.5	39.1	6.88	6.95	6.19
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.6	11.6	13.2	284.19	306.34	262.02	38.3	40.9	36.8	7.42	7.49	7.12
Floor Covering Mills	2.9	3.0	3.0	307.65	310.46	305.72	41.8	43.0	44.5	7.36	7.22	6.87
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.8	8.0	8.9	272.64	266.02	241.31	42.6	41.5	40.9	6.40	6.41	5.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.2	43.1	178.64	184.37	181.05	35.8	36.8	37.1	4.99	5.01	4.88
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.0	9.0	9.8	160.89	168.22	167.08	33.8	34.4	36.4	4.76	4.89	4.59
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.2	164.61	171.65	163.76	35.4	36.6	36.8	4.65	4.69	4.45
Paper and Allied Products	10.8	10.7	11.0	492.68	488.42	502.80	43.6	43.3	44.3	11.30	11.28	11.35
Printing and Publishing	5.2	5.1	4.9	288.04	291.08	282.32	38.0	38.0	38.1	7.58	7.66	7.41
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.7	20.7	475.58	466.99	434.29	42.5	42.3	41.4	11.19	11.04	10.49

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
July, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	14.4	14.7	14.6	406.59	406.08	360.96	43.3	43.9	41.3	9.39	9.25	8.74
Durable Goods	8.4	8.6	8.3	410.40	415.77	346.52	45.0	46.3	41.8	9.12	8.98	8.39
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.1	6.3	402.21	393.01	360.26	41.0	40.6	40.9	9.81	9.68	9.17

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.6	19.7	295.96	302.65	285.91	39.2	40.3	40.1	7.55	7.51	7.13
Durable Goods	9.3	9.3	9.3	279.80	281.46	274.52	38.7	39.2	39.5	7.23	7.18	6.95
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	326.34	304.16	261.19	44.4	42.6	39.1	7.35	7.14	6.68
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	276.76	278.82	319.30	34.9	35.7	41.2	7.93	7.81	7.75
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.2	10.4	309.67	320.95	295.97	39.6	41.2	40.6	7.82	7.79	7.29
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.4	1.8	278.80	273.91	269.69	41.0	40.7	41.3	6.80	6.73	6.53
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	155.47	168.85	173.07	31.6	34.6	37.3	4.92	4.88	4.64

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
All Manufacturing	74.4	75.3	77.8	297.82	304.47	285.82	40.3	41.2	40.2	7.39	7.39	7.11
Durable Goods	21.3	21.7	22.0	318.30	319.02	293.86	40.6	40.9	40.2	7.84	7.80	7.31
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.2	8.4	347.77	362.10	324.20	41.5	42.7	41.3	8.38	8.48	7.85
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.5	55.8	289.12	298.19	282.61	40.1	41.3	40.2	7.21	7.22	7.03
Textile Mill Products	28.5	28.8	30.6	281.10	285.71	279.57	40.1	40.7	40.4	7.01	7.02	6.92
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.0	10.1	10.7	267.62	280.21	277.49	37.8	39.3	40.1	7.08	7.13	6.92
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.7	9.7	10.3	288.26	278.24	292.52	40.6	39.3	41.2	7.10	7.08	7.10
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.2	1.2	286.38	291.75	250.77	44.4	45.8	39.0	6.45	6.37	6.43
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.4	2.6	2.7	268.60	297.23	214.14	39.5	44.1	33.2	6.80	6.74	6.45
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.4	9.1	187.98	195.67	167.76	40.6	41.9	36.0	4.63	4.67	4.66
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.7	2.2	164.81	158.84	160.83	37.8	36.6	35.9	4.36	4.34	4.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	374.64	390.93	361.01	40.9	42.4	41.4	9.16	9.22	8.72

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
July, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,160	6,260	6,440	3,480	3,570	3,720	2,680	2,690	2,720
AIKEN---------	40,200	40,200	40,000	18,900	19,000	18,900	21,300	21,200	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,810	2,860	1,240	1,240	1,280	1,580	1,570	1,580
ANDERSON------	46,600	46,700	47,800	20,600	20,600	21,900	26,000	26,100	25,900
BAMBERG-------	4,270	4,230	4,520	1,510	1,480	1,780	2,760	2,750	2,740
BARNWELL------	7,370	7,410	7,590	3,290	3,330	3,530	4,080	4,080	4,060
BEAUFORT------	27,440	27,460	27,500	1,330	1,250	1,250	26,110	26,210	26,250
BERKELEY------	22,400	22,700	20,900	6,100	6,200	6,000	16,300	16,500	14,900
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,720	3,740	2,200	2,210	2,210	1,520	1,510	1,530
CHARLESTON----	137,600	138,600	131,200	9,600	9,800	9,800	128,000	128,800	121,400
CHEROKEE------	15,630	15,550	15,590	8,220	8,220	8,240	7,410	7,330	7,350
CHESTER-------	10,980	10,960	11,450	5,650	5,640	6,120	5,330	5,320	5,330
CHESTERFIELD--	11,790	11,700	12,270	6,680	6,600	7,130	5,110	5,100	5,140
CLARENDON-----	5,910	6,040	5,950	1,660	1,790	1,730	4,250	4,250	4,220
COLLETON------	8,500	9,150	9,360	2,660	2,640	2,770	5,840	6,510	6,590
DARLINGTON----	19,570	19,650	19,900	7,330	7,430	7,710	12,240	12,220	12,190
DILLON--------	9,100	9,210	9,270	3,730	3,880	3,900	5,370	5,330	5,370
DORCHESTER----	14,700	14,900	14,100	4,100	4,200	4,100	10,600	10,700	10,000
EDGEFIELD-----	4,530	4,490	4,440	2,050	2,020	2,150	2,480	2,470	2,290
FAIRFIELD-----	6,360	6,380	6,360	2,360	2,400	2,400	4,000	3,980	3,960
FLORENCE------	45,600	45,700	45,900	13,500	13,600	14,000	32,100	32,100	31,900
GEORGETOWN----	14,680	14,690	17,460	3,880	3,880	4,580	10,800	10,810	12,880
GREENVILLE----	156,100	157,700	154,800	48,900	49,300	50,300	107,200	108,400	104,500
GREENWOOD-----	26,720	26,680	28,040	12,280	12,220	13,680	14,440	14,460	14,360
HAMPTON-------	4,900	4,940	5,100	1,710	1,750	1,900	3,190	3,190	3,200
HORRY---------	54,650	54,430	57,810	5,510	5,650	7,330	49,140	48,780	50,480
JASPER--------	3,050	3,060	3,130	190	190	190	2,860	2,870	2,940
KERSHAW-------	14,420	14,410	14,330	6,970	6,940	7,010	7,450	7,470	7,320
LANCASTER-----	17,050	16,900	18,080	9,270	9,110	10,280	7,780	7,790	7,800
LAURENS-------	17,010	17,210	17,430	7,730	7,980	8,290	9,280	9,230	9,140
LEE-----------	2,920	2,960	2,920	1,020	1,020	1,040	1,900	1,940	1,880
LEXINGTON-----	42,700	43,000	43,100	13,800	13,800	13,200	28,900	29,200	29,900
McCORMICK-----	1,980	1,940	1,930	870	840	830	1,110	1,100	1,100
MARION--------	10,790	10,900	10,990	4,970	5,060	5,440	5,820	5,840	5,550
MARLBORO------	8,140	8,010	8,840	3,790	3,640	4,510	4,350	4,370	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,070	10,080	10,530	4,550	4,570	5,040	5,520	5,510	5,490
OCONEE--------	20,010	20,000	20,040	9,570	9,550	9,690	10,440	10,450	10,350
ORANGEBURG----	26,210	26,520	26,380	9,330	9,580	9,520	16,880	16,940	16,860
PICKENS-------	28,100	28,700	30,200	12,000	12,100	12,900	16,100	16,600	17,300
RICHLAND------	152,500	154,200	152,500	14,400	14,400	14,600	138,100	139,800	137,900
SALUDA--------	3,050	3,100	3,050	1,230	1,300	1,230	1,820	1,800	1,820
SPARTANBURG---	89,300	90,300	90,400	37,300	37,600	38,100	52,000	52,700	52,300
SUMTER--------	28,510	28,730	28,780	8,440	8,650	8,770	20,070	20,080	20,010
UNION---------	9,800	9,920	9,780	5,540	5,680	5,550	4,260	4,240	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,430	9,290	9,150	3,590	3,470	3,330	5,840	5,820	5,820
YORK----------	42,600	42,500	43,000	12,100	12,100	12,600	30,500	30,400	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
July, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE JULY 1985	LABOR FORCE JUNE 1985	LABOR FORCE JULY 1984	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JULY 1985	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JUNE 1985	UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER JULY 1984	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE JULY 1985	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE JUNE 1985	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE JULY 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	10,280	9,970	10,060	1,660	1,110	1,700	16.1	11.1	16.9
AIKEN---------	48,010	47,560	43,580	3,600	3,240	3,560	7.5	6.8	8.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,130	4,100	3,970	410	430	460	9.9	10.5	11.6
ANDERSON------	65,130	64,700	61,970	6,680	5,420	5,760	10.3	8.4	9.3
BAMBERG-------	7,470	7,440	7,310	840	900	800	11.2	12.1	10.9
BARNWELL------	10,740	11,130	10,290	670	1,020	630	6.2	9.2	6.1
BEAUFORT------	36,390	36,600	34,440	1,090	1,140	1,510	3.0	3.1	4.4
BERKELEY------	46,410	46,930	41,520	2,330	2,380	2,500	5.0	5.1	6.0
CALHOUN-------	7,320	7,270	7,070	390	370	570	5.3	5.1	8.1
CHARLESTON----	128,900	129,440	116,080	5,490	4,710	6,820	4.3	3.6	5.9
CHEROKEE------	26,490	25,390	23,710	2,470	1,490	1,470	9.3	5.9	6.2
CHESTER-------	14,910	14,460	15,390	1,870	1,420	2,740	12.5	9.8	17.8
CHESTERFIELD--	20,510	20,470	19,650	1,720	1,850	1,470	8.4	9.0	7.5
CLARENDON-----	13,030	13,010	12,670	1,170	1,060	1,520	9.0	8.1	12.0
COLLETON------	13,320	14,130	13,560	1,130	1,070	1,090	8.5	7.6	8.0
DARLINGTON----	29,670	29,180	27,990	3,010	2,500	2,770	10.1	8.6	9.9
DILLON--------	16,140	15,910	15,180	1,670	1,370	1,420	10.3	8.6	9.4
DORCHESTER----	28,940	29,200	25,690	1,400	1,360	1,300	4.8	4.7	5.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,730	8,640	8,150	460	460	570	5.3	5.3	7.0
FAIRFIELD-----	10,750	10,740	10,110	730	660	780	6.8	6.1	7.7
FLORENCE------	56,280	55,910	52,760	4,380	4,030	4,170	7.8	7.2	7.9
GEORGETOWN----	20,700	20,690	22,620	1,960	1,900	2,120	9.5	9.2	9.4
GREENVILLE----	154,940	156,410	146,680	7,890	7,190	9,310	5.1	4.6	6.3
GREENWOOD-----	29,820	29,740	27,570	3,490	3,350	2,050	11.7	11.3	7.4
HAMPTON-------	7,800	7,780	7,500	650	600	590	8.3	7.7	7.9
HORRY---------	77,930	76,760	75,830	4,870	4,690	4,030	6.2	6.1	5.3
JASPER--------	6,240	6,260	6,020	340	350	390	5.4	5.6	6.5
KERSHAW-------	18,680	18,770	17,780	1,290	1,360	1,730	6.9	7.2	9.7
LANCASTER-----	22,690	22,500	21,870	2,340	2,270	1,880	10.3	10.1	8.6
LAURENS-------	22,540	22,660	21,380	1,920	1,800	1,740	8.5	7.9	8.1
LEE-----------	8,350	8,280	8,030	700	620	870	8.4	7.5	10.8
LEXINGTON-----	74,370	75,650	70,520	2,840	3,170	4,100	3.8	4.2	5.8
McCORMICK-----	3,460	3,420	3,140	470	470	430	13.6	13.7	13.7
MARION--------	17,280	17,060	16,570	2,120	1,840	2,180	12.3	10.8	13.2
MARLBORO------	12,080	11,420	11,930	1,990	1,600	1,810	16.5	14.0	15.2
NEWBERRY------	16,330	16,330	15,800	980	980	920	6.0	6.0	5.8
OCONEE--------	23,380	23,510	22,190	1,700	1,770	2,060	7.3	7.5	9.3
ORANGEBURG----	41,330	41,530	39,370	2,940	2,880	3,350	7.1	6.9	8.5
PICKENS-------	44,310	44,820	42,220	2,970	2,870	3,600	6.7	6.4	8.5
RICHLAND------	139,300	140,860	131,250	4,630	4,400	6,200	3.3	3.1	4.7
SALUDA--------	7,490	7,420	7,010	560	440	560	7.5	5.9	8.0
SPARTANBURG---	108,590	109,360	100,590	6,830	6,090	5,520	6.3	5.6	5.5
SUMTER--------	37,890	37,780	36,840	2,850	2,530	3,940	7.5	6.7	10.7
UNION---------	13,560	13,490	12,670	1,460	1,170	1,460	10.8	8.7	11.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	19,400	18,880	17,840	1,530	1,350	1,600	7.9	7.2	9.0
YORK----------	61,560	62,490	58,770	3,610	2,960	4,530	5.9	4.7	7.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
July, 1985

							UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
ANDERSON	12,760	12,610	12,100	11,090	11,250	10,660	1,670	1,360	1,440	13.1	10.8	11.9
CHARLESTON	34,490	34,650	31,050	33,060	33,420	29,270	1,430	1,230	1,780	4.1	3.5	5.7
COLUMBIA	45,470	45,960	42,960	43,660	44,240	40,540	1,810	1,720	2,420	4.0	3.7	5.6
FLORENCE	15,490	15,400	14,520	14,350	14,350	13,440	1,140	1,050	1,080	7.4	6.8	7.4
GREENVILLE	30,150	30,410	28,620	28,320	28,740	26,460	1,830	1,670	2,160	6.1	5.5	7.5
GREENWOOD	10,670	10,660	9,880	9,460	9,490	9,170	1,210	1,170	710	11.3	11.0	7.2
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,610	20,620	18,730	19,280	19,480	17,070	1,330	1,140	1,660	6.5	5.5	8.9
ROCK HILL	19,660	19,910	18,830	18,290	18,790	17,120	1,370	1,120	1,710	7.0	5.6	9.1
SPARTANBURG	22,280	22,390	20,590	20,600	20,900	19,240	1,680	1,490	1,350	7.5	6.7	6.6
SUMTER	11,500	11,460	11,190	10,610	10,670	9,960	890	790	1,230	7.7	6.9	11.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.

10/17/85 S7155-2

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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AUGUST, 1985

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT MOVES UPWARD

SEASONAL GAINS CAUSE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Approximately 2,000 jobs were added to South Carolina's nonagricultural job count in August. The private sector, influenced by seasonal increases, supplied the impetus for the advance. The month's nonfarm employment level of 1,328,200 was 50,100 greater than the comparable year-ago figure.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLLS INCREASE IN THE STATE

Private sector employment increased 2,200 positions over the month to 1,049,400. All-time high employment levels were found in trade; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Employment in the trade industry reached 295,900, a significant increase of 1,600 jobs from July to August. Most of the upturn was due to seasonal hiring which occurred in the retail sector. Retail employment rose 1,400 over the month, resulting from gains recorded throughout the sector. An upturn in nondurable goods caused wholesale trade to gain 200 workers to reach a level of 58,000. Continuing to increase for the eighth consecutive month, construction workers saw an addition of 300 jobs. More than 65% of this increase was realized by employees in general building contracting. Persons employed in heavy construction contracting saw an addition of 100 jobs. Employment in special trade contracting was unchanged at 44,200.

(continued on page 3)

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There were 600 positions added to the manufacturing sector during the month. The advance was attributed to recalls and more business activity in the soft-good sector. Nondurable-good employment accelerated 1,300 to 245,300 as a result of seasonal hiring in tobacco manufacturing. Positive employment trends were also posted in apparel and other textile products (+600); and food and kindred products (+200). Pushed downward by layoffs, durable-good employment dropped 700 to 123,300. The most significant decrease was recorded in electrical and electronic equipment (-500) with employment dropping to 21,600. The miscellaneous manufacturing industry group was the only hard-good group to report an employment increase over the month.

The two industry divisions which recorded no change in employment in August were finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities. The service industry was the only division to post a downturn in employment over the month. Suffering from seasonal reductions in several industry groups, the job count in services dropped 300 to 225,800.

GOVERNMENT WORKFORCE DECLINES

Major job losses in the federal and state sectors lowered government employment by 300 to 229,200. State employment fell 1,800 during August, all in educational institutions, while federal jobs dropped 500 to 37,500. A notable increase in local government was more than offset by declines in the other industry groups.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary female employment, increasing 1,400, rose to 592,400 during August. Both the private and public sectors reported similar gains over the month.

The number of jobs occupied by women in the manufacturing industries grew 500 in August. This was the largest over-the-month gain since June, 1984. Nondurable goods picked up 800 positions, while durables declined 300. Within nondurables, apparel and other textile products registered a substantial increase of 500 jobs. Wholesale and retail trade (+600) was responsible for the largest advance in the private sector during August. Construction edged up 100, while transportation and public utilities remained constant. On the negative side, employers in services, and finance, insurance, and real estate removed 400 and 100 women from their payrolls, respectively.

Female employment in the government sector, gaining 700, accelerated to 127,000. The return of 1,700 women in local educational jobs for the beginning of the school year produced the positive movement in government. On the downward side, state government recorded a loss of 800, while federal government declined 100.

The number of women employed in South Carolina rose 16,600 over the comparable year-ago period. Growth was experienced in all industries, except manufacturing (-6,600) and government (-600). Wholesale and retail trade reported the largest expansion (+11,400) followed by services (+10,200).

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY IN AUGUST

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged down from 6.7% to 6.6% in August, following two consecutive months of increase. This rate represented 104,400 jobless individuals, a decline of 1,700 from the July level. The drop in unemployment was attributed to a reduction in the number of summer jobseekers, the recall of workers on temporary layoff in July, and an increase in trade employment. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in August.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

August, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,582,000	1,593,600	1,494,100	1,569,900	1,569,600	1,482,000
Total Employment	1,477,600	1,487,500	1,391,200	1,463,400	1,470,500	1,377,000
Total Unemployment	104,400	106,100	102,900	106,500	99,100	105,000
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.3	7.1

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	203,490	204,230	182,420	212,280	213,660	201,310
Total Employment	194,480	195,030	172,620	204,780	206,190	192,010
Total Unemployment	9,010	9,200	9,800	7,500	7,470	9,300
Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.5	5.4	3.5	3.5	4.6

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	306,650	307,830	288,250
Total Employment	288,710	290,150	271,330
Total Unemployment	17,940	17,680	16,920
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.7	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area slipped 100 to 175,500 during August. Services, with seasonal downturns, experienced the largest over-the-month decline of 500 jobs. Another area of dwindling employment included transportation and public utilities, where the workforce shrank 200. Trade employment fell to 43,800 in August, from a level of 43,900 in July. All the trade decrease was felt in the retail sector. On the positive side, construction saw an increase of 400 over July's total of 13,300 and 1,600 over the year-ago figure. Some 300 jobs were added to the manufacturing job count in August. Nondurable goods moved up 200, while durable goods grew 100. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained constant at 8,900. Government employment showed no change in August as a 100 increase in local government was offset by a 100 decrease in federal government. The state government job count remained steady at 13,000 between July and August.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

The Columbia area nonagricultural employment level dropped 400 to 195,000 in August, largely as a result of seasonal reductions in the public sector. Government employment fell 800 over the month with 1,100 separations occuring at the state level and 100 at the federal level. On the positive side, local government gained 400 workers during the month. The private sector showed positive movement in August with a 400 job increase. Contributing to this growth were construction (+300); manufacturing (+300); and trade (+200). In manufacturing, a gain of 500 workers in nondurable goods more than offset a 200 loss in durables. Wholesale trade was totally responsible for the 200 job expansion in the trade industry. On the negative side, services slipped 300 to 34,600, and transportation and public utilities dropped 100 to 9,100. Finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged in August.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

The one exception to the downturn in nonagricultural employment among the MSA's in August was Greenville-Spartanburg. Jobs in that area rose by 1,200 to reach 274,000. The major impetus to the positive showing was trade, more specifically retail trade. Retailers added a net 600 employees during the month, thanks to expansion in restaurants. Construction also registered a fairly strong August with an addition of 200 jobs. The building industry continued to benefit from relatively low interest rates and good weather conditions. Another 200 jobs were created in services as well. Manufacturing responded to increased activity in durable goods and raised its employment count to 98,400, up 200 over July. The only other gain among major industries could be found in total government. A pickup of 100 employees in the local sector accounted for the rise. The remaining industries of finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities were both unchanged. Overall nonfarm employment was down 1,200 from the figure recorded one year earlier.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION PICKS UP IN U.S.

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 7.0% in August, after remaining at 7.3% for six consecutive months. This was the lowest level since April, 1980, when the rate was 6.9%. Healthy gains in industrial production aided the sharp decline. Of significant note, manufacturing, which has lost 210,000 jobs since the beginning of the year, added 37,000 jobs in August. This improvement reflected the desire of manufacturers to rebuild inventories after a massive liquidation in the first half of 1985.

Housing construction, gaining 6.2%, posted its largest increase in five months. Moderate housing prices and the lowest interest rates in five years helped new housing starts. Apartment construction advanced 15.6% during the month after falling 12.7% in July. Starts of single-family homes were up a slim 1.0% in August. Every part of the country, with the exception of the South (-4.1%), showed hefty increases in overall housing starts.

Americans' income rose a modest 0.3% in August after rising 0.4% in July and June. Consumer spending in August rose 1.2%. This rise in spending was attributed to new car sales spurred by price cuts as dealers tried to clear inventories for the new model year.

Retail sales surged 1.9% in August, due largely to a 7.1% increase in new car sales. Sales of durable goods were up 0.4% during the month, following a 0.4% rise in July. Nondurables sold at a 0.7% faster pace in August, which proved customers didn't cut back in other areas while buying autos.

Industrial production increased a moderate 0.3% in August after remaining constant in July. While sales and production were rising, producer prices reported their largest drop in more than two years. Producer prices had not fallen as much since January, 1983.

Average weekly pay for factory workers in the United States rose to $383.80, a $2.05 increase over July's level.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES REMAIN UNCHANGED IN AUGUST

Average hourly earnings for the state's factory production workers remained unchanged at $7.61 in August, as offsetting trends were evident in the hard-good and soft-good sectors. August's hourly earnings were up an average of $0.30 over the year-ago figure of $7.31.

Workers in the hard-good sector experienced a minimal increase of $0.02 per hour. Gains in machinery, except electrical (+$0.20), and instruments and related products (+$0.09) were the primary causes of the upturn in hourly earnings. On the negative side, lumber and wood products and fabricated metals reported losses of $0.03, each.

Soft goods displayed just the opposite trend, with a $0.02 decrease in average hourly earnings. Fluctuations among the different industry groups caused this decline. The largest decrease occurred within the printing and publishing sector which dropped $0.09 over the month.

Although nondurables recorded a downward trend, food and kindred products gained $0.10 per hour.

Despite average hourly earnings remaining constant, weekly earnings on average gained $7.61. The hard-good sector gained $10.68 a week, while soft goods increased $5.93.

Average hourly earnings on the national level lost $0.02, while average weekly earnings increased $2.05 to $383.80 per week.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1985

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.61	$ 7.61	$ 7.31	$ 9.38	$ 9.43	$ 8.65
Average Weekly Earnings	$310.49	$302.88	$295.32	$420.22	$410.20	$369.36
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 95.98	$ 93.83	$ 94.35	$129.90	$127.08	$118.01

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.64	$ 7.55	$ 7.14	$ 7.39	$ 7.39	$ 7.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$310.95	$295.20	$290.60	$303.73	$297.08	$287.12
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.12	$ 91.45	$ 92.84	$ 93.89	$ 92.03	$ 91.73

PREMIUM HOURS EDGE UPWARD

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.4 hour to 4.3 hours in August. The increase could be attributed to contract completions in both durables and nondurables. A gain of 0.4 hour was reported for both the hard- and soft-good industry divisions. The August level of overtime hours at 4.3 hours was 0.8 hour higher than one year earlier.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	4.3	3.9	3.5
Durable Goods	4.1	3.7	3.9
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.0	3.2

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ADVANCE

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 1.0 hour more in August. The increase occurred in both durables and nondurables. In durable goods, average weekly hours were up 1.2 hours to 41.7. Furniture and fixtures, with a 4.7 increase in average weekly hours, had the largest gain in the hard-good sector. Only stone, clay, and glass products (43.5) recorded a shorter workweek in August among hard-good industries. Production workers in the nondurable-good sector experienced a small increase as weekly hours grew 0.9 hour to 40.3 in August. Men's and boys' furnishings, which added 3.2 hours, had the largest upturn in the soft-good sector. Other increases in average weekly hours ranged from +0.2 in chemicals and allied products to +2.3 in textile finishing, except wool. Declines were recorded in food and kindred products (-0.4); apparel and other textile products (-0.8); and paper and allied products (-0.1).

Nationally, the average workweek of production workers increased 0.3 hour to 40.4 during the month of August.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX ADVANCES

The manufacturing production worker productivity index advanced to 107.1, 3.2 points greater than the previous month's figure of 103.9. The substantial growth was caused by a notable increase in average weekly hours combined with a significant upturn in production employees. August's production worker productivity index was 0.7 point greater than the year-ago figure of 106.4.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

August, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.1	103.9	106.4
Durable Good Productivity Index	146.0	141.6	141.6
Nondurable Good Productivity Index	94.2	91.4	94.9
Textile Productivity Index	66.4	64.2	69.7
Apparel Productivity Index	105.8	101.6	103.4

ANNUAL PAY LEVELS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

According to the latest news release from the United States Department of Labor, avearage annual pay levels for two of South Carolina's four metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) increased more than the national average of 4.7% between 1983 and 1984. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA reported a 4.9% gain in annual pay over the year, while the Columbia MSA increased 4.8%. Both the Florence MSA (+4.2%) and the Charleston MSA (+3.5%) were below the national average. Although the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia MSA's did register substantial growth, their average annual pay levels were far below the national pay level of $19,028. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA ($16,118) was responsible for the highest average annual pay in South Carolina, followed by Columbia ($15,879), Charleston ($15,591), and Florence ($14,695).

All wages were based on records submitted through the unemployment insurance system covered under the Employment Security Law. Approximately 96% of all employment is covered under this law.

OVER 121 MILLION PERSONS WORKED IN 1984

A total of 121,100,000 persons worked all or part of the year during 1984, 3,600,000 more than in 1983, according to data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This year-to-year increase was one of the largest ever recorded. The number of persons encountering some unemployment during the year also fell substantially by 2,200,000 over the year.

Women accounted for nearly two thirds of the 3,600,000 increase in the number of persons with jobs. Both blacks and hispanics shared with whites in the job gains posted during 1984.

The 21,500,000 persons who were unemployed for at least one week during 1984 made up 17.4% of all persons who worked or looked for work during the year, well below the previous year's percentage of 19.6. The proportion of men was down from 21.0% to 18.1%, while the proportion of women dropped from 17.8% to 16.5%. Blacks experiencing some unemployment in 1984 fell to 26.7%, compared to 29.0% in 1983. Most of the persons who were unemployed during 1984 held a job during at least part of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN IN 23 COUNTIES

The unemployment rate decreased from the month-ago figure in 23 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Nineteen counties experienced higher rates while 4 counties remained unchanged. The rates ranged from a high of 15.2% in Marlboro County to a low of 3.0% in Beaufort County. Compared with the year-ago figure, the unemployment rates were higher in 21 counties, lower in 21 counties, and unchanged in 4 counties.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month-ago level in 21 counties. Nineteen of these counties showed gains in manufacturing and nine reflected gains in nonmanufacturing. Seven counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Nonfarm employment was below the year-ago level in 32 counties.

LABOR FORCE & INDUSTRY NOW AVAILABLE

The 1985 edition of South Carolina's Labor Force & Industry is available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the S.C. Employment Security Commission. The publication, which is published annually, contains annual average labor force statistics and nonagricultural wage and salary employment levels by industry for the state, metropolitan areas, and each county for 1979-1984. To obtain copies Candler Spence of LMI at (803) 758-8983.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired		Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
	Mos. Exp. 1/		Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Weaving Supervisor	99	None	N/A	12	X		$25,000		X	Newberry
Surveyor	51	None	N/A	12	X		$10,920	X		Chester
Chemist	12	Medical Technician	24	16	X		$18,000		X	Charleston
Driver, Sales Route	99	None	N/A	12	X		$13,000		X	Rock Hill
Mechanical Design Tech.	99	None	N/A	12	X		$29,000		X	Spartanburg
Cashier	10	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Welder, Arc	90	Sheet Metal Mechanic	60	12	X		$20,800	X		Union
Tool Repairer	99	Millwright	99	12	X		$22,000	X		Moncks Corner
Construction Project Dir.	68	Office Manager	20	12	X		$20,000		X	Conway
Sales Rep., Motels	17	Secretary	99	13	X		$16,500		X	Florence
Library Director	99	None	N/A	17	X		$18,000		X	Gaffney
Accountant	99	Financial Analyst	82	16	X		$16,000		X	Spartanburg
Industrial Engineer	71	None	N/A	16	X		$26,000	X		Greenville

*There are currently more than 101,100 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

				Net Change From:	
Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1328.3	1326.3	1278.2	+ 2.0	+ 50.1
Total Private	1099.1	1096.9	1049.4	+ 2.2	+ 49.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.0	90.7	83.2	+ 0.3	+ 7.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.7	12.6	12.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.3	8.2	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Special Trade Contractors	44.2	44.2	40.2	0.0	+ 4.0
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.8	11.7	10.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Electrical Work	10.1	10.2	9.0	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	368.6	368.0	379.5	+ 0.6	- 10.9
Durable Goods	123.3	124.0	124.1	- 0.7	- 0.8
Nondurable Goods	245.3	244.0	255.4	+ 1.3	- 10.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.6	56.6	56.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.4	16.2	15.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.3	2.5	2.8	- 0.2	- 0.5
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	- 0.6
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.9	7.9	8.6	0.0	- 0.7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	18.0	18.0	17.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.4	12.4	11.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	295.9	294.3	269.4	+ 1.6	+ 26.5
Wholesale Trade	58.0	57.8	53.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.9	31.9	29.9	0.0	+ 2.0
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.8	12.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.1	25.9	23.7	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Groceries and Related Products	7.8	7.8	7.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.7	2.7	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From: Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1984
Retail Trade	237.9	236.5	215.8	+ 1.4	+ 22.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.4	27.0	27.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Department Stores	19.4	19.2	19.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Food Stores	41.0	40.9	39.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Grocery Stores	39.1	39.0	37.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.4	59.4	56.1	0.0	+ 3.3
Banking	15.8	15.8	15.1	0.0	+ 0.7
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.7	15.7	15.0	0.0	+ 0.7
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.7	6.7	6.2	0.0	+ 0.5
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	11.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Life Insurance	6.2	6.2	5.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Services	225.8	226.1	203.1	- 0.3	+ 22.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	21.4	20.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	43.5	43.3	41.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Hospitals	15.0	14.9	14.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Educational Services	23.2	23.2	17.4	0.0	+ 5.8
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	16.8	16.9	11.3	- 0.1	+ 5.5
Total Government	229.2	229.4	228.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Total Federal Government	37.5	38.0	37.2	- 0.5	+ 0.3
Total State Government	75.2	77.0	72.5	- 1.8	+ 2.7
State Education	26.8	28.7	25.8	- 1.9	+ 1.0
Other State Government	48.4	48.3	46.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	116.5	114.4	119.1	+ 2.1	- 2.6
Local Education	62.4	60.1	66.2	+ 2.3	- 3.8
Other Local Government	54.1	54.3	52.9	- 0.2	+ 1.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From: Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1984
Manufacturing	368.6	368.0	379.5	+ 0.6	- 10.9
Durable Goods	123.3	124.0	124.1	- 0.7	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.6	15.6	15.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.4	5.4	5.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	4.0	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.7	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.0	10.1	10.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.6	2.7	3.7	- 0.1	- 1.1
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	7.5	0.0	+ 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.4	0.0	- 0.3
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.2	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.3	30.7	0.0	- 0.4
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.9	+ 0.1	0.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.6	22.1	22.5	- 0.5	- 0.9
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.2	8.8	9.0	- 0.6	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.0	2.9	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.8	8.0	7.5	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.1	5.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.4	3.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	245.3	244.0	255.4	+ 1.3	- 10.1
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.3	14.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Meat Products	4.9	4.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From: Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Textile Mill Products	102.9	103.0	112.6	- 0.1	- 9.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.4	29.8	33.1	- 0.4	- 3.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	30.0	33.4	- 0.7	- 4.1
Knitting Mills	7.7	7.5	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.2	15.5	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.7	6.6	7.7	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.2	0.0	- 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.3	9.8	0.0	- 0.5
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.2	8.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.8	46.2	49.7	+ 0.6	- 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.0	9.8	10.7	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.1	6.9	7.8	+ 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.7	17.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.5	6.7	6.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.4	7.1	0.0	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.1	2.0	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.4	8.0	8.9	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.4	15.3	- 0.3	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.1	4.2	4.1	- 0.1	0.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.8	9.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	32.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.1	20.1	19.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From:	
				Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1332.5	1328.5	1283.6	+ 4.0	+ 48.9
Total Private	1082.7	1083.7	1034.0	- 1.0	+ 48.7
Construction	89.0	87.7	81.3	+ 1.3	+ 7.7
Manufacturing	366.8	370.6	377.6	- 3.8	- 10.8
Durable Goods	122.7	125.0	123.5	- 2.3	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.9	9.9	10.8	0.0	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	7.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	15.0	15.0	15.3	0.0	- 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.3	30.7	30.7	- 0.4	- 0.4
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.5	22.6	22.4	- 1.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	244.1	245.6	254.1	- 1.5	- 10.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.1	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Textile Mill Products	102.8	104.1	112.5	- 1.3	- 9.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	29.1	29.1	32.7	0.0	- 3.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	30.0	33.1	- 0.9	- 4.0
Knitting Mills	7.6	7.6	7.9	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.4	14.5	15.5	- 0.1	- 1.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.2	9.4	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.6	46.6	49.5	0.0	- 2.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.9	9.9	10.6	0.0	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.6	16.8	17.1	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.3	8.1	8.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.3	15.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.7	9.7	9.1	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.8	32.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.3	17.0	- 0.1	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From: Jul. 1985	Net Change From: Aug. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.2	56.2	55.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	16.0	16.0	15.3	0.0	+ 0.7
Communication	11.9	11.8	12.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.8	17.9	17.1	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	288.6	288.0	262.7	+ 0.6	+ 25.9
Wholesale Trade	57.2	57.0	52.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.4
Retail Trade	231.4	231.0	209.9	+ 0.4	+ 21.5
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.5	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Food Stores	39.9	39.8	38.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.1	57.8	54.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.2
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.5	11.6	0.0	+ 0.9
Services	222.2	221.6	199.8	+ 0.6	+ 22.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.6	18.5	18.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Educational Services	29.4	29.9	22.0	- 0.5	+ 7.4
Total Government	249.8	244.8	249.6	+ 5.0	+ 0.2
Total Federal Government	37.6	36.7	37.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.3
Total State Government	80.2	81.1	77.3	- 0.9	+ 2.9
Total Local Government	132.0	127.0	135.0	+ 5.0	- 3.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	COLUMBIA Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	274.0	272.8	275.2	195.0	195.4	196.4
Construction	18.9	18.7	19.1	12.9	12.6	12.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.3	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	9.0	9.0	9.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.4	98.2	101.6	28.8	28.5	28.3
Durable Goods	29.7	29.5	30.5	13.6	13.8	13.5
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.8	.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.0	6.0	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.7
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.6	11.5	11.9	3.1	3.2	3.1
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.0	2.5	-	-	-
Special industry Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.2	1.3	1.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.5	6.5	6.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	68.7	68.7	71.1	15.2	14.7	14.8
Food and Kindred Products	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	32.6	32.6	34.6	1.9	1.7	2.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.7	10.8	11.7	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.6	10.7	11.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.4	1.4	1.4	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.0	3.3	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.2	10.1	11.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.9	1.8	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.8	5.8	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.2	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.6	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.2	7.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	3.5
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.6	4.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.2	9.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.5	4.5	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	60.5	60.0	59.7	42.4	42.2	42.1
Wholesale Trade	15.0	15.1	14.6	11.6	11.4	11.1
Retail Trade	45.5	44.9	45.1	30.8	30.8	31.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.2	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.2	11.2	11.3	16.4	16.4	15.9
Banking	-	-	-	5.9	5.9	5.7
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services	43.4	43.2	42.4	34.6	34.9	34.9
Business Services	-	-	-	9.6	9.3	9.7
Health Services	-	-	-	6.8	6.9	6.8
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.3	3.1
Total Government	31.4	31.3	31.0	50.5	51.3	53.1
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	1.8	8.5	8.6	7.8
Total State Government	7.9	7.9	8.2	26.5	27.6	29.2
Total Local Government	21.5	21.4	21.0	15.5	15.1	16.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	175.5	175.6	166.2	42.0	42.5	42.8
Construction	13.7	13.3	12.1	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.1	19.8	20.1	11.7	12.1	12.5
Durable Goods	11.4	11.3	11.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.9	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.6	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.3	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.8	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.2	9.4	8.5	6.2	6.2	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.8	43.9	41.4	7.1	7.1	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.9	7.9	7.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.9	36.0	33.8	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.9	8.9	7.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Services	32.5	33.0	30.2	7.7	7.7	7.6
Total Government	47.2	47.2	45.9	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	18.8	18.9	18.5	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	13.0	12.6	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.4	15.3	14.8	-	-	-

	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	45.7	45.9	47.7	45.9	45.6	46.0
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.1
Manufacturing	19.7	19.9	21.9	13.9	13.5	14.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6
Nondurable Goods	15.1	15.3	16.7	9.3	8.9	9.6
Textile Mill Products	8.5	8.7	9.7	2.9	2.9	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
Services	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Total Government	6.5	6.5	6.3	8.2	8.2	8.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1985

Industry	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Net Change From	
				Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	592.4	591.0	575.8	+ 1.4	+ 16.6
Total Private	465.3	464.6	448.1	+ 0.7	+ 17.2
Construction	6.9	6.8	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	150.6	150.1	157.2	+ 0.5	- 6.6
Durable Goods	38.6	38.9	39.2	- 0.3	- 0.6
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	7.9	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.7	13.1	13.4	- 0.4	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	112.0	111.2	118.0	+ 0.8	- 6.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.2	5.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	44.3	44.1	48.3	+ 0.2	- 4.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.7	12.8	14.2	- 0.1	- 1.5
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.6	12.9	14.4	- 0.3	- 1.8
Knitting Mills	5.9	5.7	6.1	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.8	39.3	42.3	+ 0.5	- 2.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.9	8.8	9.7	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.5	14.5	14.8	0.0	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.4	5.4	5.8	0.0	- 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	135.5	134.9	124.1	+ 0.6	+ 11.4
Wholesale Trade	14.1	14.1	13.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.9	7.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.2	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Retail Trade	121.4	120.8	111.1	+ 0.6	+ 10.3
General Merchandise Stores	20.5	20.4	20.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	18.7	18.7	17.9	0.0	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.1	36.2	34.5	- 0.1	+ 1.6
Banking	11.9	11.9	11.4	0.0	+ 0.5
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.5	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	123.8	124.2	113.6	- 0.4	+ 10.2
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.3	13.4	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Health Services	35.9	35.8	34.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.4	12.4	12.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Educational Services	13.2	13.2	10.1	0.0	+ 3.1
Total Government	127.1	126.4	127.7	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.7	11.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Total State Government	41.0	41.8	39.5	- 0.8	+ 1.5
State Education	13.4	14.3	12.9	- 0.9	+ 0.5
Other State Government	27.6	27.5	26.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	74.5	72.9	76.7	+ 1.6	- 2.2
Local Education	47.4	45.7	50.3	+ 1.7	- 2.9
Other Local Government	27.1	27.2	26.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1985

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
MANUFACTURING	288.9	287.3	304.6	310.49	302.88	295.32	40.8	39.8	40.4	7.61	7.61	7.31
DURABLE GOODS	94.9	94.8	96.1	329.01	318.33	310.38	41.7	40.5	42.0	7.89	7.86	7.39
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	12.4	12.9	307.59	303.12	301.42	42.9	42.1	45.6	7.17	7.20	6.61
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.1	285.38	250.18	259.56	41.6	36.9	41.2	6.86	6.78	6.30
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	7.8	7.8	8.6	380.62	381.93	363.24	43.5	43.9	41.8	8.75	8.70	8.69
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	11.9	12.2	313.39	299.15	292.40	40.7	38.7	41.3	7.70	7.73	7.08
Machinery, Except Electrical	21.5	21.4	21.7	351.96	330.44	343.78	41.8	40.2	42.6	8.42	8.22	8.07
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.7	305.07	311.76	294.92	40.3	40.7	40.4	7.57	7.66	7.30
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.7	17.0	17.3	298.08	289.54	263.31	40.5	39.5	40.2	7.36	7.33	6.55
Instruments and Related Products	5.1	5.1	4.8	316.24	304.13	296.90	40.7	39.6	41.7	7.77	7.68	7.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	194.0	192.5	208.5	301.04	295.11	288.62	40.3	39.4	39.7	7.47	7.49	7.27
Food and Kindred Products	10.2	10.0	9.5	266.18	264.68	258.96	40.7	41.1	41.7	6.54	6.44	6.21
Textile Mill Products	90.5	90.4	102.2	288.67	277.46	269.17	40.6	39.3	39.7	7.11	7.06	6.78
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.4	26.8	31.8	287.65	280.53	273.88	40.4	39.4	40.1	7.12	7.12	6.83
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.7	27.3	30.4	287.56	270.75	273.78	39.5	37.5	39.0	7.28	7.22	7.02
Knitting Mills	7.1	6.9	7.4	295.91	287.47	214.64	42.7	42.4	37.2	6.93	6.78	5.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	11.6	13.0	300.03	283.80	287.82	40.6	38.3	39.7	7.39	7.41	7.25
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	2.9	2.9	333.30	323.82	286.21	44.5	43.7	41.6	7.49	7.41	6.88
Yarn and Thread Mills	7.8	7.7	9.0	266.20	270.50	239.72	41.4	42.2	40.7	6.43	6.41	5.89
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.6	39.2	43.4	186.13	180.64	181.16	37.3	36.2	37.2	4.99	4.99	4.87
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.2	9.0	9.9	183.44	170.40	184.47	38.7	35.5	39.0	4.74	4.80	4.73
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.3	164.42	165.18	156.05	35.9	35.6	34.6	4.58	4.64	4.51
Paper and Allied Products	10.7	10.8	11.2	502.92	504.06	483.36	44.0	44.1	42.4	11.43	11.43	11.40
Printing and Publishing	5.1	5.1	5.0	284.25	287.62	300.29	37.5	37.5	40.2	7.58	7.67	7.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.7	20.8	20.7	474.30	471.64	444.39	42.5	42.3	41.3	11.16	11.15	10.76

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.4	14.7	420.22	410.20	369.36	44.8	43.5	42.7	9.38	9.43	8.65
Durable Goods	8.6	8.5	8.4	423.62	413.59	366.08	46.5	45.4	44.0	9.11	9.11	8.32
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.0	6.4	415.65	405.14	378.29	42.5	40.8	41.8	9.78	9.93	9.05

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
All Manufacturing	20.2	20.0	20.0	310.95	295.20	290.60	40.7	39.1	40.7	7.64	7.55	7.14
Durable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.3	292.90	278.64	280.38	40.4	38.7	40.4	7.25	7.20	6.94
Fabricated Metal Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	345.75	319.15	285.52	46.1	43.6	42.3	7.50	7.32	6.75
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	290.88	276.76	303.70	36.0	34.9	39.7	8.08	7.93	7.65
Nondurable Goods	10.8	10.5	10.6	326.77	310.08	298.98	41.0	39.5	40.9	7.97	7.85	7.31
Textile Mill Products	1.8	1.6	1.9	280.08	274.28	280.48	40.3	40.1	41.8	6.95	6.84	6.71
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.1	181.40	155.18	171.39	36.5	31.8	36.7	4.97	4.88	4.67

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984	Aug. 1985	Jul. 1985	Aug. 1984
All Manufacturing	74.8	74.5	78.2	303.73	297.08	287.12	41.1	40.2	40.1	7.39	7.39	7.16
Durable Goods	21.5	21.4	22.1	323.65	316.30	308.34	41.6	40.5	41.5	7.78	7.81	7.43
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.3	8.1	8.5	343.98	347.36	334.32	42.0	41.6	42.0	8.19	8.35	7.96
Nondurable Goods	53.2	53.1	56.1	295.71	289.52	278.48	40.9	40.1	39.5	7.23	7.22	7.05
Textile Mill Products	28.6	28.5	30.7	287.34	281.60	276.69	40.7	40.0	40.1	7.06	7.04	6.90
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.0	10.0	10.8	276.51	267.62	279.16	39.0	37.8	40.4	7.09	7.08	6.91
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.6	9.7	10.3	285.82	286.31	282.49	40.2	40.1	39.9	7.11	7.14	7.08
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.2	1.2	303.75	286.38	223.45	45.0	44.4	35.3	6.75	6.45	6.33
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.4	2.7	285.90	268.60	251.94	42.8	39.5	38.7	6.68	6.80	6.51
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.3	8.3	9.1	189.74	187.98	163.91	41.7	40.6	34.4	4.55	4.63	4.76
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.8	1.7	2.1	166.32	164.81	156.90	38.5	37.8	35.1	4.32	4.36	4.47
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.9	4.9	4.8	387.58	374.64	369.70	41.9	40.9	42.3	9.25	9.16	8.74

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
AUGUST, 1985

	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTIES	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,170	6,190	6,480	3,470	3,490	3,780	2,700	2,700	2,700
AIKEN---------	39,800	39,900	40,100	18,400	18,700	19,000	21,400	21,200	21,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,820	2,950	1,250	1,240	1,370	1,570	1,580	1,580
ANDERSON------	45,800	46,000	47,800	19,800	20,000	21,900	26,000	26,000	25,900
BAMBERG-------	4,240	4,270	4,470	1,500	1,510	1,780	2,740	2,760	2,690
BARNWELL------	7,420	7,370	7,370	3,340	3,290	3,310	4,080	4,080	4,060
BEAUFORT------	27,770	27,610	27,910	1,350	1,330	1,250	26,420	26,280	26,660
BERKELEY------	22,200	22,500	20,700	6,200	6,100	5,900	16,000	16,400	14,800
CALHOUN-------	3,710	3,720	3,730	2,200	2,200	2,200	1,510	1,520	1,530
CHARLESTON----	138,300	138,400	131,100	9,700	9,600	9,900	128,600	128,800	121,200
CHEROKEE------	15,670	15,610	15,640	8,220	8,200	8,300	7,450	7,410	7,340
CHESTER-------	10,930	10,970	10,780	5,610	5,640	5,470	5,320	5,330	5,310
CHESTERFIELD--	11,680	11,790	12,250	6,580	6,680	7,130	5,100	5,110	5,120
CLARENDON-----	5,930	5,910	5,960	1,670	1,660	1,750	4,260	4,250	4,210
COLLETON------	8,550	8,530	9,370	2,680	2,660	2,770	5,870	5,870	6,600
DARLINGTON----	19,120	19,510	19,470	6,870	7,260	7,260	12,250	12,250	12,210
DILLON--------	9,080	9,040	9,270	3,720	3,670	3,930	5,360	5,370	5,340
DORCHESTER----	14,900	14,700	14,400	4,200	4,100	4,300	10,700	10,600	10,100
EDGEFIELD-----	4,520	4,520	4,440	2,040	2,050	2,160	2,480	2,470	2,280
FAIRFIELD-----	6,360	6,360	6,430	2,350	2,360	2,430	4,010	4,000	4,000
FLORENCE------	45,900	45,600	46,000	13,800	13,500	14,200	32,100	32,100	31,800
GEORGETOWN----	14,770	14,860	16,710	4,010	4,060	4,400	10,760	10,800	12,310
GREENVILLE----	156,000	155,600	155,400	48,900	48,900	50,800	107,100	106,700	104,600
GREENWOOD-----	26,720	26,730	28,040	12,270	12,280	13,650	14,450	14,450	14,390
HAMPTON-------	4,940	4,900	5,060	1,760	1,710	1,870	3,180	3,190	3,190
HORRY---------	54,410	54,830	57,030	5,620	5,530	7,360	48,790	49,300	49,670
JASPER--------	3,080	3,050	3,100	180	180	190	2,900	2,870	2,910
KERSHAW-------	14,410	14,430	14,500	6,960	6,970	7,180	7,450	7,460	7,320
LANCASTER-----	17,030	17,060	17,960	9,260	9,270	10,120	7,770	7,790	7,840
LAURENS-------	16,870	17,010	17,320	7,660	7,740	8,170	9,210	9,270	9,150
LEE-----------	2,930	2,920	2,920	1,030	1,020	1,030	1,900	1,900	1,890
LEXINGTON-----	43,100	42,700	43,300	14,100	13,900	13,400	29,000	28,800	29,900
McCORMICK-----	1,970	1,980	1,930	870	870	830	1,100	1,110	1,100
MARION--------	11,260	10,790	11,490	5,410	4,970	5,690	5,850	5,820	5,800
MARLBORO------	8,190	8,160	8,790	3,850	3,820	4,460	4,340	4,340	4,330
NEWBERRY------	10,070	10,060	10,480	4,560	4,550	5,010	5,510	5,510	5,470
OCONEE--------	20,130	20,020	19,960	9,690	9,580	9,590	10,440	10,440	10,370
ORANGEBURG----	25,840	26,210	26,270	8,970	9,330	9,490	16,870	16,880	16,780
PICKENS-------	29,000	28,000	30,500	12,500	12,000	12,900	16,500	16,000	17,600
RICHLAND------	151,900	152,700	153,100	14,700	14,600	14,900	137,200	138,100	138,200
SALUDA--------	3,090	3,060	3,040	1,280	1,230	1,210	1,810	1,830	1,830
SPARTANBURG---	89,000	89,200	89,400	37,000	37,300	37,900	52,000	51,900	51,500
SUMTER--------	28,600	28,510	28,720	8,570	8,440	8,760	20,030	20,070	19,960
UNION---------	9,980	9,860	9,850	5,730	5,610	5,620	4,250	4,250	4,230
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,440	9,440	9,140	3,620	3,600	3,330	5,820	5,840	5,810
YORK----------	42,100	42,600	42,900	11,700	12,100	12,500	30,400	30,500	30,400

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
August, 1985

				UNEMPLOYMENT					
	LABOR FORCE			NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
COUNTIES	AUG. 1985	JULY 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JULY 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JULY 1985	AUG. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,810	10,280	9,480	1,250	1,660	1,060	12.7	16.1	11.2
AIKEN---------	48,730	48,220	43,390	4,280	3,680	3,270	8.8	7.6	7.5
ALLENDALE-----	4,120	4,130	3,990	440	410	390	10.7	9.9	9.8
ANDERSON------	63,270	65,120	61,500	5,650	6,670	5,230	8.9	10.2	8.5
BAMBERG-------	7,490	7,470	7,150	960	840	720	12.8	11.2	10.1
BARNWELL------	11,210	10,740	10,200	1,160	670	810	10.3	6.2	7.9
BEAUFORT------	36,550	36,390	34,910	1,090	1,090	1,490	3.0	3.0	4.3
BERKELEY------	46,060	46,410	41,280	2,110	2,330	2,270	4.6	5.0	5.5
CALHOUN-------	7,340	7,320	7,020	490	390	540	6.7	5.3	7.7
CHARLESTON----	128,600	128,890	115,590	5,540	5,480	6,360	4.3	4.3	5.5
CHEROKEE------	25,390	26,490	23,710	1,510	2,470	1,390	5.9	9.3	5.9
CHESTER-------	14,530	14,900	15,930	1,660	1,870	4,030	11.4	12.6	25.3
CHESTERFIELD--	20,150	20,510	19,500	1,700	1,720	1,360	8.4	8.4	7.0
CLARENDON-----	13,080	13,030	12,570	1,330	1,170	1,430	10.2	9.0	11.4
COLLETON------	13,350	13,320	13,530	1,220	1,130	1,050	9.1	8.5	7.8
DARLINGTON----	28,880	29,660	27,400	3,030	3,000	2,700	10.5	10.1	9.9
DILLON--------	15,820	16,140	15,110	1,510	1,670	1,380	9.5	10.3	9.1
DORCHESTER----	28,830	28,940	25,560	1,360	1,400	1,180	4.7	4.8	4.6
EDGEFIELD-----	8,660	8,730	8,180	480	460	610	5.5	5.3	7.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,690	10,750	10,190	740	730	770	6.9	6.8	7.6
FLORENCE------	56,070	56,280	52,780	4,340	4,380	4,090	7.7	7.8	7.7
GEORGETOWN----	20,560	20,700	21,610	1,870	1,960	1,940	9.1	9.5	9.0
GREENVILLE----	154,830	154,940	145,970	8,510	7,890	8,460	5.5	5.1	5.8
GREENWOOD-----	29,470	29,810	27,520	3,370	3,480	1,990	11.4	11.7	7.2
HAMPTON-------	7,800	7,800	7,460	660	650	600	8.5	8.3	8.0
HORRY---------	76,730	77,930	74,390	4,580	4,870	3,560	6.0	6.2	4.8
JASPER--------	6,240	6,240	5,960	350	340	380	5.6	5.4	6.4
KERSHAW-------	18,560	18,680	18,000	1,330	1,290	1,770	7.2	6.9	9.8
LANCASTER-----	22,340	22,680	22,030	2,180	2,330	2,160	9.8	10.3	9.8
LAURENS-------	22,180	22,540	21,140	1,920	1,920	1,630	8.7	8.5	7.7
LEE-----------	8,240	8,350	7,870	640	700	720	7.8	8.4	9.1
LEXINGTON-----	73,520	74,370	69,990	2,480	2,840	3,380	3.4	3.8	4.8
McCORMICK-----	3,410	3,460	3,170	450	470	450	13.2	13.6	14.2
MARION--------	17,390	17,280	16,570	1,790	2,120	1,610	10.3	12.3	9.7
MARLBORO------	11,860	12,080	11,760	1,800	1,990	1,700	15.2	16.5	14.5
NEWBERRY------	16,090	16,330	15,690	890	980	870	5.5	6.0	5.5
OCONEE--------	23,340	23,380	22,040	1,720	1,700	1,970	7.4	7.3	8.9
ORANGEBURG----	41,420	41,330	38,890	3,880	2,940	3,060	9.4	7.1	7.9
PICKENS-------	43,770	44,310	41,970	2,630	2,970	3,310	6.0	6.7	7.9
RICHLAND------	138,760	139,300	131,320	5,020	4,630	5,920	3.6	3.3	4.5
SALUDA--------	7,400	7,490	6,910	470	560	500	6.4	7.5	7.2
SPARTANBURG---	108,060	108,580	100,310	6,800	6,820	5,150	6.3	6.3	5.1
SUMTER--------	37,360	37,880	35,730	2,520	2,840	2,910	6.7	7.5	8.1
UNION---------	13,490	13,560	12,740	1,270	1,460	1,440	9.4	10.8	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG--	19,090	19,400	17,840	1,380	1,530	1,650	7.2	7.9	9.2
YORK----------	61,560	61,470	58,310	4,090	3,610	3,680	6.6	5.9	6.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

August, 1985

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT					
							TOTAL			% OF LABOR FORCE		
CITIES	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984	AUG. 1985	JUL. 1985	AUG. 1984
ANDERSON	12,350	12,760	11,980	10,930	11,090	10,670	1,420	1,670	1,310	11.5	13.1	10.9
CHARLESTON	34,420	34,490	30,920	32,970	33,060	29,260	1,450	1,430	1,660	4.2	4.1	5.4
COLUMBIA	45,320	45,470	42,970	43,360	43,660	40,660	1,960	1,810	2,310	4.3	4.0	5.4
FLORENCE	15,430	15,490	14,520	14,300	14,350	13,460	1,130	1,140	1,060	7.3	7.4	7.3
GREENVILLE	30,160	30,150	28,450	28,180	28,320	26,480	1,980	1,830	1,970	6.6	6.1	6.9
GREENWOOD	10,550	10,670	9,870	9,380	9,460	9,180	1,170	1,210	690	11.1	11.3	7.0
NORTH CHARLESTON	20,570	20,610	18,600	19,220	19,280	17,060	1,350	1,330	1,540	6.6	6.5	8.3
ROCK HILL	19,690	19,620	18,630	18,140	18,260	17,240	1,550	1,360	1,390	7.9	6.9	7.5
SPARTANBURG	22,160	22,270	20,520	20,490	20,600	19,260	1,670	1,670	1,260	7.5	7.5	6.1
SUMTER	11,330	11,500	10,850	10,550	10,610	9,940	780	890	910	6.9	7.7	8.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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